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WAR POSSIBILITY MUST BE REDUCED, SAYS DR. MURLIN

World Cannot Stand Another Conflict Under Modern Conditions, According to President of Boston University

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE
"I am all in favor of as much publicity as possible with regard to the Washington Conference, and I think every effort should be made in order that the public may be apprised of the negotiations as they advance."—The Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, appointed to represent India.

"If the Conference succeeds, it will be making a tremendous contribution to the object which every well-trooper of the League has been desirous to achieve."—Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

"We have not the slightest hesitation in tendering our respects and sincere wishes as to the success of the noble task initiated by President Harding with the object of relieving all the nations from the miseries of war and from the expenditure incidental to the rivalry in armaments among various nations."—Maj.-Gen. Kunishige Tanaka, head of the Japanese military representatives.

"It lies with the English-speaking peoples of the world to make war impossible, not for a generation or two, but for all time to come."—Admiral Earl Beatty.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hope that Warren G. Harding, through the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems will fare better than did Woodrow Wilson in Paris in working to achieve the peace of the world, was expressed by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is natural," Dr. Murlin declared, "greatly to desire reduction of the possibilities of war. We must find some way to do it; but who is wise enough to point the way? This is also natural to cry 'Let the nations disarm,' or at least 'reduce armaments'; that seems an easy and quick way. The world cannot stand another war; the science of warfare is so rapidly developing that another war would seem likely to wipe out the human race. In time of peace we make rules for the conduct of war, by which we hope to reduce its horrors and destructiveness. But this is folly and is a contradiction of terms. When nations get to fighting they ignore all rules of war and invent new and more atrocious methods than ever dreamed of in times of peace."

"Can any of us ever forget the thrill of Armistice Day only two years ago last November? Two years? It seems more like 200 years ago! Can any of us forget the thrill we all had when, a few weeks later, the Versailles Conference opened on an exceeding high level, under the spirit of the hour so nobly voiced by President Wilson? Say what you will about the mistakes of President Wilson, events now history clearly show he was the only man at the conference with a sincere and disinterested purpose, with the fear of God and the love of man in his heart. In the hearts and minds of all others, there was, in the beginning, a weak hope which developed rapidly into fear, then more rapidly grew into hate and grab."

Versailles Experience

"Mr. Wilson's great mistake was that during the long weeks of his unequal battle he did not have about him, supporting him in his terrible struggle, a group of strong men of like mind and purpose with himself—Taft, Lodge, Davis, Root, Underwood, Roosevelt. He was unequal to the overwhelming odds against him; and in his famous Flume speech—which carried with it the clear implication that Japan had gained her point—Mr. Wilson fell, and what a fall was there, the cause for which we had fought, and for which all the Allies in their best moments had fought was lost. From that hour the forces of hate and grab knew that they had Mr. Wilson and all that he represented on the run; up to that hour Mr. Wilson dominated Versailles; from that hour his power was gone and visions and ideals fed to be replaced by greed and grab."

"And now? Let us hope that Mr. Harding will fare better. He has started well. Japan has a real problem of her own; that must be faced squarely, fairly, and sympathetically; and she must be given a reasonable solution to her problem. It cannot be what the Japanese militaries want; it must be what the other nations would feel is right were they in Japan's position. China has a real problem; it must be faced sympathetically, squarely, fairly; all, including Japan, and France, and Great Britain, must be ready to do by China what they would wish to have done were they in China's place. And France? She has a real problem; that must be faced sympathetically, fairly, squarely; and the nations of the Conference must plan a program for France which would satisfy them if they were in the place of France. And so on. Not one of these nations can get what they want, nor what

they are probably coming to this Conference to insist upon. It must be a game of give and take, of live and let live."

"Keep Conference Human"

"After all, these representatives are just men—and the nations are made up of men just like them, and like us. If Mr. Harding can keep the Conference human, if he can charm away their suspicion and hatred and greed, and can inspire them with respect for each other, and can beget in them something of his own spirit of kindness, confidence in others, respect for the rights of others, and can make them see that as no man liveth unto himself, so no nation liveth unto itself; that nations go down together, or go up together; that injury to one is injury to all; that there can be no permanent benefit to one nation that is not finally a benefit to all—why then there is hope. If not, and the Conference fails, then the deluge!"

"John Masefield is right in saying that unless the moral development of the race, which now seems lagging, advances more rapidly than its science and invention, the next war means extermination of the warring races. Who shall say he is not right? If the nations of the world were as willing to place as much stress upon developing moral conscience among their people as they are upon industry, science and invention, and for the next century a great deal more there might be some hope for us. For myself, I believe the nations of the world, and the individuals in each, must cultivate the spirit and methods of Jesus as the quickest and surest way to lasting peace. I am firm in my conviction that the world is facing Christ or chaos. By this I mean a far different thing from the ecclesiastical Christ, or the mere intellectual assent to a theoretical Christ, or the acceptance of a theological program, modern or traditional. I mean the practical application of Jesus' program to the daily life of men and nations."

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Hapsburg troops to Budapest. However, the telephonic and telegraphic communications with Hungary were interrupted and contradictory news was given about the conflict which took place north of Budapest. It was asked whether the resistance of Admiral Horthy was really serious. There was the obvious danger of an attack on Hungary from all sides, although Jugoslavia was preoccupied with the Albanian and other questions and the attitude of Rumania was not clear.

Tzeczo-Slovakia alone probably would have been unable to prevent the coup being carried through, if the former emperor had been accepted, without civil war in Hungary. Meanwhile the Allies have given counsels of prudence at Belgrade and presumably in other capitals of the little entente. It is certain that military measures have already been taken and men called to the colors and concentrated on the Hungarian frontiers. This new attempt was far more serious than the Easter attempt, requiring careful but firm handling.

Censorship Strict

All Newspapers in Budapest Said to Have Been Strictly Censored
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—While the conflict over West Hungary was fraught with the gravest possibilities, it was impossible to tell what was really going on in Budapest. Just how far the government supported the insurgents in the Burgenland nobody in Vienna could tell.

In the darkest days of the war the press censorship in Budapest was hardly more strict than at present. Liberty of the press exists no longer in Hungary. The papers can only print what the government permits and desires. The official news agency—The Hungarian Telegraph Correspondence Bureau—either suppresses all news unpleasant for the government, or distorts it entirely. All its reports must be taken with the greatest caution. One might hope to learn the truth from the Budapest correspondents of foreign papers, but they are all muzzled by the censor. The only way in which they can get out independent news is by taking the train to Vienna and telegraphing from there.

Recent Situation Complicated

The actual political situation in Budapest is extremely complicated. Since the first unsuccessful attempt of former King Charles to regain the throne, Hungarian politics have been dominated by the conflict between the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and the Legitimist Party which has been trying to bring back Charles. Admiral Horthy became accustomed to his sovereign position in the palace, where he kept up an almost royal state. He was in no hurry to see a Hapsburg on the throne, which he would much rather occupy himself.

It was hardly likely that Admiral Horthy could realize such ambitions. The old feudal aristocracy of Hungary—the Andrássys, Apponyis, Esterházy, Pallavicinis, Szapárys, and Telekis, would never consent to be ruled by the admiral, although he belongs to one of the best and oldest gentry families in the country. They would be equally unwilling to accept a ruler from their own class. Only a Hapsburg, or a member of some other royal house, would be eligible in their eyes to occupy the throne of St. Stephen.

MARTIAL LAW WILL HOLD IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The government has issued a proclamation declaring martial law to continue throughout the entire country for another 60 days and proclaiming that a state of war exists in five northwestern departments, three of which border on Honduras.

Government officials have information that after the present small attacks across the Honduran boundary have harassed Nicaragua a serious revolutionary movement is planned for November. Financial measures to meet the military situation are being arranged, and 1500 troops are now in the field, mostly along the Honduran border, to repel the movements.

PARADE IN PARIS THWARTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—Demonstrations in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti proved something of a fiasco, though the authorities took the matter so gravely as to mobilize 10,000 police and troops. This force made the parade impossible and apart from a few arrests, there were no untoward incidents. In Marseilles the Communists are making lively manifestations and another bomb was thrown which failed to explode. At Cherbourg, at Saint Etienne and elsewhere, protest meetings are being held.

CLUB AIDS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office HURON, South Dakota—The Huron Rotary Club has made a survey of the boy life of Huron in cooperation with the public schools, for the purpose of securing a 100 per cent attendance in the schools. A number of boys have been found who for one reason or another were not attending school. Where it is found that the financial condition of the parents renders it impossible for them to provide proper clothing for school, financial assistance will be given.

Hapsburg Dynasty Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Touching on former Emperor Charles' dash into Burgenland, the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons today that the attitude of the allied governments remained

formally opposed to the restoration to the Hungarian throne of any member of the Hapsburg dynasty. He added that the Hungarian Government had replied to representations from the Allies that it would conform to the desires of the allied governments and that the necessary steps had been taken to secure former Emperor Charles' removal from the country.

Tzeczo-Slovakia Ready
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PRAGUE, Tzeczo-Slovakia (Monday)—Orders for the advance of the Tzeczo-Slovakian Army against Hungary are expected to be given at any moment. All arrangements are stated to be complete. The forces of the former Emperor are understood to consist of three divisions. A communiqué issued by the Tzeczo-Slovakian Government declares that the little entente is now resolved to dispose of the Hapsburg menace once and for all.

Armistice Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BUDAPEST, (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the former Emperor Charles dispatched a further request to the Bethlen Government for an armistice, but the government replied persisting in its point of view that negotiations would be useless. The latest military advices are that the royalist troops are retiring by way of the railway, and the government troops have lost touch with them. The Carlists are said to be destroying the line to prevent pursuit.

Jugoslavia Mobilizes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, (Monday)—Communication by railway with Hungary has been cut off. Three divisions have been mobilized and dispatched to the northern frontier.

Assurances Sent Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy Tuesday)—The "Triumvirate" announces that telegrams have been received from Prague, Belgrade, and Bucharest, assuring the Italian Government of the solidarity of the little entente with Italy in any action taken to combat the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Similar assurance of support have been received from Britain and France, and it is anticipated that the initiative will come from Rome.

Swiss to Make Inquiry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Council was summoned today to consider the situation caused by former Emperor Charles' latest attempt to regain the throne of Hungary. The council approved of the measures suggested by the Department of Justice that the political department should make a secret inquiry into former Emperor Charles' escape from Switzerland and his preparations therefor.

The Italian Minister at Bernre 3 that rumors were abroad that the former Emperor intended to escape from that country. His secretary, however, assured the council that the former King intended keeping his word and had no other plan.

The political department, thinking it could rely upon this assurance, was unwilling to place former Emperor Charles' residence under police supervision.

Convictions That Great Armaments Prevent Wars Disproved

—World Now Faces Task of Taking Away Weapons

Michael Collins' Answer

The problem that confronted the Cabinet last Friday was to investigate how far the attitude expressed by Mr. de Valera's message coincided with that of the delegation headed by Arthur Griffith. The government view was that either the message or the Sinn Fein president must be repudiated in some way, though how the effect of the bombshell was to be effected by this evening's meeting was not clear. Michael Collins had to hurry off to Ireland and spent the week-end in discussions with his colleagues at Dail Eireann, without whom it is improbable that delegates can agree to any step in the conference at Downing Street.

Everything apparently depends upon the answer Mr. Collins was able to give to the Premier as a result of his visit to Mr. de Valera on the question as to whether Sinn Fein will agree to own allegiance to the King, which of course includes taking the oath.

Thus the issue, which seemed as if it was going to be discussed last of all, has assumed priority through the sudden arrival of the Sinn Fein president.

It is understood that the position of the Sinn Fein delegates was that Mr. de Valera's telegram to the Pope could not be repudiated, but his message was merely a reiteration of the attitude they have taken from the beginning.

At the same time they were willing to enter into the conference with the hope of ascertaining whether Irish aspirations could be reconciled with the commonwealth of the British Empire.

Allegiance Disliked

In the event of no solution short of absolute separation being satisfactory to Sinn Fein, a continuance of the conference cannot be expected and the government will either have to secure a plebiscite of the Irish people on the question of the dominion home rule offer or dissolve Parliament and seek a fresh mandate for carrying out the alternative to accommodation.

The Sinn Fein delegates were not too hopeful of the prospects of today's conference, but the fact that no breakdown occurred is taken as an indication that Sinn Fein has found the means of adjusting Mr. de Valera's note to the demands of the government, and that the conference will have a new lease of life.

Sinn Fein has no love for allegiance to the King and resents unofficial talk about ultimatums on the allegiance question, but it may be found that refuge is taken in the second provision of the Sinn Fein constitution, which lays down that future generations are not to be limited to a republican form of government. Republic is, it is explained, a convenient term for an independent state as distinct from one owning allegiance, and it is for the future to determine the actual form of independence of the Irish state.

World Demands Peace

"The world war has taught us how flimsy was this protection. The world demands a real peace now. There is no need of telling people in Europe that war is criminal insanity. They know it. Armistice Day is not needed there to recall to them what was the sacrifice. In the fight for peace we have allies in every nation. They have lost confidence in our leadership, but now we have a chance to regain it."

"We may be proud that America has taken the lead in calling together the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; we may be proud that

FOR luncheon, afternoon refreshment

IRISH CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNS

Continuance of Meetings Looked Upon as Satisfactory—Allegiance to British Crown Is the Main Point of Controversy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Irish conference was adjourned at 8 o'clock tonight until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. It is understood that at this evening's conference a joint committee was formed consisting of two representatives from each side to discuss some special matter and report to the general conference later when the delegates returned.

The matters which were relegated to this small committee are being maintained a closely guarded secret.

The fact that the conference is to continue tomorrow is regarded as satisfactory.

When the Irish conference was resumed at 10 Downing Street today, it sat down to face squarely the situation brought about by Eamon de Valera's rash message to the Pope and his reaffirmation of the policy of republicanism.

This is the first crisis in the House of Commons to avoid answering questions on Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope.

Replies to Sir John Butcher, he said that the earlier correspondence with Mr. de Valera, relating to the proposals for an Irish settlement, had been published, and he had arranged to issue a further White Paper containing the subsequent correspondence.

He could not, however, undertake to include Mr. de Valera's letter to the Pope, as the correspondence was limited to that between the government and Mr. de Valera.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that Mr. de Valera's telegram to the Pope constituted a grave challenge.

The position of the government had been made abundantly clear, and it did not propose to recede from it.

The conference could not proceed on any other basis.

Replies to Rupert Gwynne, the Premier said he had been assured after making inquiries that the Sinn Fein colors were not displayed on the house in London occupied by the Sinn Fein delegates.

Sir T. J. Bennett asked if the Premier were not aware that over the doorway of 22 Hans Place the Sinn Fein colors had been displayed for the last 10 days. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "If that is the case, I quite agree with the honorable member's observation. I cannot imagine why all these follies are being perpetrated at a time when there is a real desire to negotiate for peace. It seems as if some people were doing their very best to make peace impossible."

But don't be discouraged, for a very high west wind is also blowing. It comes from the women's organizations. They, the conservators, see clearly that the world must internationalize or perish. Reduction of armament and some lasting organization of nations is to them the great necessity—a simple matter of race survival. And so, undaunted by difficulties, let us push right on—instinctively knowing that the only difference between the possible and the impossible is that the impossible takes a little longer. The hope of the world is in organizing this great woman-sentiment, for at present it is not organized, it is blown where it listeth when it ought to be blowing the blinds down on Capitol Hill."

WORLD NO LONGER SAFE WITH ARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WATERLOO, Quebec—At the annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quebec held in Waterloo, with a large number of delegates in attendance, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved: That while we are thankful that our legislators acknowledge the failure of the recent beer and wine law, we believe they have taken a backward step in adopting government control, believing that it also will prove a failure. That we, as an organization, make no attempt to enforce a law we do not want, but bring the facts constantly before the Quebec License Commission, that they may be made to see as soon as possible the impossibility of the task they have undertaken, reiterating at the same time our demand for total prohibition.

Resolved: That we, the mothers and sisters of this organization, protest against teachers and professors in schools and colleges who speak openly against temperance and reform, and whose influence can only be harmful to the young people under their care, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to faculties of educational institutions and also to the press."

CURFEW BELLS IN ONTARIO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—The Board of Education has requested the city council to enact a curfew law or to enforce the one now on the statute books of Ontario. Other towns and cities in Ontario have recently expressed favor toward the curfew idea and in not a few the bell at 9 o'clock to warn children to return to their homes has become an institution that is regarded in the communities as well worth while.

Why Pay More Than

25c for Pineapple, Hawaiian

Extra sliced—nothing better—Some of our friends DO PAY MORE.

20c for Corn, Peter Pan Brand

This is the corn you see advertised; it has merit and will please you.

19c for Prunes, 1921 Pack

40-50 count—or 16 oz. lb. for 60-70—or 100 lb. for 90-100. You see, we can fit any pocketbook and guarantee the quality all the time.

28c for Evaporated Apricots

Extra choice: bright, new fruit—1921 pack.

We believe a satisfied customer is the rock foundation upon which to build a successful business. We are trying to satisfy you.

E. E. GRAY CO.

Hanover, Union & Blackstone Sts., Boston

Hold On Securely

You cannot depend on tubing that is held on by our "Griploc" device, except by releasing the pressure of the gas. Our "Griploc" holds it securely to any size hose end. Available with gas-tube. Tubing for all gas appliances. See the gas work on each piece. Gas appliance dealers everywhere sell it.

Made only by

Atlantic Tubing Co.

Providence, R. I.

Write us.

THE QUALITY SHOP

Collar Hug Clothes

Baltimore and Liberty Streets

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wedding Invitations Social Stationery

The Norman, Remington Co.

347 N. Charles St., Baltimore

(Corner of Mulberry)

Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

NEWS SUMMARY

Secrecy is being maintained concerning the subjects before the Irish conference at 10 Downing Street. It is

understood, however, that at last night's session a joint committee was

formed to discuss some special matter

and report to the general conference later. When the meeting opened it

was faced with the situation brought

about by Mr. de Valera's rash mes-

sage to the Pope and his reaffirmation

of the policy of republicanism. This

position, of course, conflicts with Mr.

Lloyd George's attitude on the ques-

tions of allegiance, which remains

unaltered, and in view of that fact

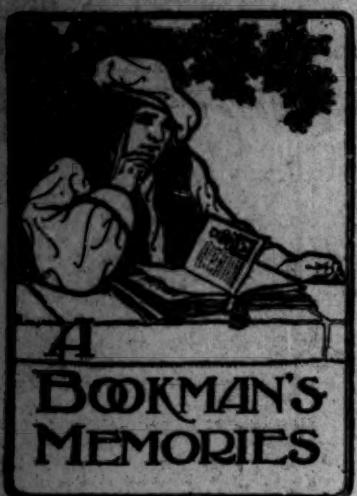
some hope is seen in the announce-

ment that the conference is to resume

today.

The Governor has asked that every

home owner or the owner of business



Barry Pain

Of all the writers I have known Barry Pain is the only one who is as humorous in private life as in his books. His humor not invented; he has no recipe for it; it bubbles out from contact with his environment, whether it be at a luncheon table, a public meeting, or a casual encounter. Being a humorist he is also a serious man with a philosophical bent. Humor is often but the foam that plays along the waves, urged to frolic from deep undercurrents. He is also a poet. One of the best of the war poems was written by him and published in *The Times of London* in 1914.

Whenever I meet this large-limbed, bearded, kindly man, he has cronies with him, who listen, with appreciative delight, to his ready humor. I delight in it. Others may not think it funny, but what is humor? Here is an example of Barry Pain's unpremeditated comment.

At a certain club a group of friends were wont to meet for luncheon. Barry Pain was usually there. Paraphrasingly I may remark that he is rather an adept at culinary affairs and a connoisseur of the byways of meals. He has strong views about salads. One day, at the height of summer, a water-color painter came rather late to the luncheon table. He asked the steward what the dish of the day might be. The steward replied, "Cold beef and salad," and he added, "Will you make your own salad, sir?" "Yes," replied the water-color painter, thinking about something more important than salads. Barry Pain was watching him, with that slow, amused estimating look on his face that is its chronic aspect. The water-color painter took a tablespoon and poured into it absentmindedly one after the other the contents of the cruets. These he threw carelessly upon the greenstuff; still absentmindedly he looked round the table for something else; he added mustard and salt, paused, and seeing that he had not yet taken any red pepper, added a pinch of that; then still absentmindedly he glanced around the table for something else. Barry Pain, who had been watching him with delight throughout the operation, here said, "Now put your boots in."

He commenced to write early, and his first efforts showed that peculiar mixture of humor and fantasy, with suggestions of "something more," a kind of rarefied sentiment, that informs all his books. Classical scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he made his initial success on the Granta, the university magazine, at Cambridge. His first publication, when he came to London was called "In a Canadian Canoe," published in 1891. No doubt many of these sketches and stories had done duty in the Granta. The book was not a great popular success, but it made his name. It was a new note. I loved it, and for some time had to check myself from trying to write in the manner of the sketches and stories in "In a Canadian Canoe." They were so fresh, so fanciful, so lively, so humorous, with a curious and unexpected pathos under them all. In spite of the numerous books, many of them in a light vein, some more serious, that he has published since, I should choose "In a Canadian Canoe" as the fullest expression of his original talent. This volume, which was followed by "Playthings and Parodies," and "Stories and Interludes" in 1892, gave him the entry into London literary journalism. He was on the staff of the Speaker and the National Observer, and perhaps he and J. M. Barrie were the only two young men on that distinguished journal who were allowed by W. E. Henley to write just in the way that they wanted to write.

When Jerome K. Jerome started Today and The Idler, Barry Pain was one of the group of writers on those journals who were labeled "New Humorists." His was a genial humor; it had nothing of the metallic quality of George Ade or Irvin Cobb in it. It was mellow, and it was often derived from acute observation of London types, such as cabmen, waiters, charwomen. His story called "The Charwoman," grim and relentless, yet full of feeling, made quite a sensation when it was published in the Christmas number of the Pall Mall Budget. It was said that the man who could write that should be able to write almost anything. It is one of Barry Pain's oddities that he seems to be always on the eve of writing a great book, and fills in his time producing little books, amusing and suggestive, but not great.

He is an easy parodist. He took to it early. "Playthings and Parodies" was one of his first attempts. It was he, who, when Richard le Gallienne published the "Religion of a Literary Man," countered with the "Religion of a Cab Driver." He also parodied Laurence Housman's "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" with "Another Englishwoman's Love Letters." His parody of Mrs. Asquith's Reminiscences under the title "Marge Askin-

fort" issued this year, is remembered with delight by many readers.

Sometimes he produces a fairly serious volume, such as "The Octave of Claudius" and "Lindley Kays." His latest work, "Going Home," published this year, is a typical example of the mature Barry Pain—a mixture of realism and fantasy, blended very skillfully. One of the characters is a young man, with wings, who flies by night, and occasionally rests on the dome of St. Paul's, and a girl whose longing "was always to return, to go back again, like a child that is homesick." It would come suddenly to her, without the spur of beauty to provoke it. When she was doing some quite ordinary and commonplace thing. That very morning it came to her as she tied her shoes. Tears had filled her eyes, and she had found herself saying aloud, "Oh, to be there again! There? Where? She did not know. But from time to time a memory of its peace, deep and warm, seemed to reach her.

This curious, short and touching "Going Home" has a beautiful passage in it, which does not permit itself to be forgotten. The passage is this: "So I shall see the story you make out of it," says the artist. To which the girl replies, "If it turns out to be a story, I don't know yet what it will be, I want to know the real things—and then make them lovely."

Whether Barry Pain writes the great book or not, this can be said of him, that he wants to know the real things, and to make them lovely.

Q. R.

DANTE EXHIBITION
IN FLORENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An event of interest for all students and bibliophiles is the inauguration in the great Laurenzian Library of Florence of an exhibition of Dante codexes, documents, manuscripts and other records of interest relative to the poet's works, and domestic and civic life. The exhibition, organized and arranged under the auspices of the directors and librarians of the city libraries and archives, men of such learning and distinction as Morpurgo, Rastagni, Bardoro, Saporri, Guido Biagi and Teresa Lodi, offers a wealth of valuable and absorbing material for study, and has been not only selected with discernment and scholarly understanding, but arranged in so clear and simple a manner as to enable even the uninitiated to visit it with genuine advantage and delight.

One section comprises the principal Florentine manuscripts of the *Divina Commedia*, both text and commentaries. Among those of the "Tracento" are included the codices Poggiali of the National Library, one of the most ancient of all, with miniatures; the Laurenzian manuscript written by Filippo Villani in 1343; and the one known as the "Tempiano Maggiore," richly illuminated.

After the manuscripts of the poem itself follow codexes of early Dante.

Illustrations, studies and polemics,

among these being the original de-

sins of Stradano illustrating the "Inferno" and the "Paradiso," and the autograph observations of Foscoto to certain parts of the poem. Then follow the manuscripts of the "Opero minori," also arranged in chronological order. Among the most precious of these are the Strozzi, now be-

longing to the Biblioteca Nazionale,

which is the most ancient and autho-

ritative of the "Vita Nuova"; the Laurenziana copy of the "Monarchia," richly illuminated; the Riccardiano

copy of the "Rime" with the famous effigy of the poet, and the Zibaldone Boccaccesco; in the writing of Bocca-

cocco, containing some of the "Episole" and the "Ecloghe."

Following upon the manuscripts

come the printed sections, beginning

with the fifteenth century editions

of the poet, all extremely rare, such as

the edition of Foligno, 1472, and the

first Florentine edition, 1481, with

Landino's commentary. The Florence

National Library exhibits two magni-

ficent examples of this: the one

presented by Landino himself to the

Signoria of Florence, printed upon

vellum, with exquisite miniatures and

original binding; the second with the

19 famous illustrations engraved from

Botticelli's drawings.

After the fifteenth century section

come the editions of the poem from

the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

Among the rarest of these is the

Aldine of 1502, supervised by

Bembo, the Giuliotina of 1555, in which

the title of "Divina Commedia" appears

for the first time; and the

"Gluntina" of 1505. The value of some

of these editions is increased by mar-

ginal notes in the handwriting of

men such as Torquato Tasso, Baccio

Valori and Giovanni Berti. Among

the ever-multiplying later editions

naturally only a selection of the most

interesting or remarkable could be

made, but the chronological order is

always maintained, alike with the

editions of the poem and with the

commentaries and illustrations.

You are getting acquainted with

some of my regular boarders," said

my neighbor with a smile. "They and

the sparrows and the blue jays and

the woodpeckers, yes, and the star-

lings who are rather unwelcome, stay

with me much of the time. Others

come and go with the seasons, but we

try to have something on the place

which will tempt the appetites of them

all."

"Ah yes," I said, "and that accounts

for such a splendid lot of shrubs all

around the house, nearly all of them

kinds which bear fruit. I supposed

your purpose was to make the grounds

cheerful and full of color in winter.

Surely they do that, too."

"Ah yes, and I thought of that when

I made out my planting list, but I

planned for the birds at the same time.

Why, do you know, that crabapple

tree down by the fence is simply a

caterpillar for the wild pheasants. I

have counted a half dozen of them

among the branches at one time, all

busily eating the little apples."

"And do they show a marked pre-

ference for certain kinds of food?" I

inquired, frankly confessing my ignorance of bird habits.

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "And

what one bird may like, another will

ignore. It is one of the things we

have to learn, you see, if we are to

have the birds with us all the year.

Comparatively few birds eat the insipid

hawthorn fruits, but dozens of dif-

ferent kinds love the mulberry. They

eat the mulberries when they are on

the bush and after they have dropped.

Even in spring birds may be seen

scratching in the leaves for the seeds."

"Then I will have a mulberry in my

garden," said I. "For birds I, too, must

have. And what else do I need to be

sure of drawing the songsters to my

home?"

"Ah, the list is long. But put in a

dogwood, by all means, and viburnums

and red cedars, and a shadbush—yes,

and a few blueberries, which the king

birds and the cat birds and the cedar

birds and the robins love. And over

the porch plant a Virginia creeper for the chickadees."

All these things I will have and

others, too; my order is ready for the

nurseryman even now, and with it an

order for a bird book, with plenty of

pictures and all the calls, for what

is the good of having birds in the

garden if one cannot tell them by

their colors and their songs? I sup-

pose that I, too, in a few years will be

putting netting bags in my mountain

ash tree."

All these things I will have and

others, too; my order is ready for the

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FINDING WORK FOR BRITISH VETERANS

Various Relief Schemes Are Taken Up, but Situation So Serious That Only Economic Readjustment Will Suffice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The unemployment problem in Great Britain is of increasing dimensions, and is causing considerable concern in government quarters. In fact, so great is this question that not only the government but the country generally is apprehensive, and is truly anxious to find means of settlement. To a great extent unemployment is one of the difficulties brought about by the war, and it is not surprising that the industrial outlook is grave, for it must be remembered that five years were spent in producing this state of affairs, and it cannot be expected that things will find their level for some considerable time.

Mr. Lloyd George has vast and anxious questions to solve, and rightly or wrongly, he has assumed the position of final arbiter, and although many problems might be settled by the Cabinet Minister responsible, it has been shown again and again that when of more than usual gravity the Premier has been called in, and the nation heaves a sigh of relief.

Mr. Lloyd George is at the helm, however, and there is consequently no further cause for anxiety. From time to time, different ministers have spoken on the question of unemployment and many proposals have been put forward, and many palliatives have been offered. Dr. Addison's Housing Scheme was hailed as a great means of reducing unemployment.

Tunnel Scheme Abandoned

At one time it was proposed to continue the oft-talked-of tunnel under the English Channel which, it was proclaimed, would not only to a great extent settle the unemployment question, but would be the means of bringing France into even closer alliance with England.

It was supported by distinguished Englishmen and distinguished Frenchmen and was acclaimed with enthusiasm by many people as a grand idea—one which would benefit mankind and go a long way toward solving the industrial trouble.

Notwithstanding the interest shown, however, the scheme was abandoned, and many unemployed persons must have been dismayed. However, they felt that something would be done to make easier their burden.

Mr. Lloyd George in a memorable speech has declared that England would be a land for heroes to live in. This is remembered and quoted at every turn, for it must be recollect that a considerable number of the unemployed are former service men. Another suggestion put forward was the construction of great new roads for the exclusive use of motor traffic. Again the public supported the proposal, but this too was dropped, owing to lack of funds.

Relief Works Temporary

Various relief works were opened and employment of a temporary nature was meted out to some of the former service men. Large industrial firms were asked by the government to employ to their utmost capacity former service men, and the great English banking institutions supported the government's request by employing a number on their staff. This move on the part of the banks was to be commended for it meant in some instances diluting their staff and probably preventing permanent employees getting promotion.

In addition to this good work, many thousands of their own men who returned from the war had to be fitted in. During their absence their places had been taken by women and sometimes by men, men who, although unable to take active part in the conflict came forward in their thousands so that eligible men might be released for sterner work. Many of these substitutes began to view their work as more than a makeshift, and there was considerable hardship when the time arrived for them to make way for those who returned.

The sudden cessation of munition-making caused thousands to be placed on the unemployed list, and although the government generously makes allowances for unemployed, involving, in fact, an expenditure of some millions a year in this work, this method of relief has not been found at all satisfactory.

The Trade Slump

Following this, matters were not improved by a great trade slump. Everywhere the same story is being told. Firms are cutting down their expenses thus reducing staff. Drastic action of this kind recruits unemployment and even government departments are relentlessly using the pruning knife, thereby not improving matters.

It will be gathered therefore from the foregoing, that the problem calls for severe remedies, and Sir Robert Horne, a member of the government, declared recently that every one must

help to solve the unemployment problem, and the surest way to find work for those who desire it is the recovery of trade. This solution however, it is feared will be a matter of time, although it is declared in some quarters that the outlook is certainly brighter today than it was a few months ago. The drastic cuts in wages have affected the situation in that certain of the unemployed are being reengaged at a lesser wage and are thereby making work for others.

The current difficulties are not peculiar to the United Kingdom, but are world-wide. England, however, is in a happy position owing to her great colonial empire, and dominion representatives in London have lately declared that the countries they represent can absorb, and in some cases rapidly absorb, many of Britain's surplus people. There is today considerable activity in the London emigration offices. Various schemes have been conceived, the object of which is to recruit Britons for employment overseas. For the first time perhaps in its history the matter is being seriously tackled not only by the Colonial Office, but by the Imperial Government as well. They are working in close unison, thereby illustrating to the world the real value of the Commonwealth line.

Stern Duty the Watchword

The time for flag-flying has passed, and stern duty and stern problems face the Empire statesmen of today. It is recognized that questions of emigration and employment are to some extent one and the same. Therefore they should be tackled as one. It is admitted frankly that in some of the colonies there is certain unemployment, but in these great lands the question would never be really serious. There is room, and more than room, for anyone who desires to make a new home; provided they have been given preference, but are treated handsomely for some little return for the service they rendered the Empire, and they are made to realize that they are sons of the Empire and have won for themselves this proud title.

The Commonwealth is giving much time to placing the right people on the land, and Percy Hunter, the Director of Migration, is doing yeoman service in this direction. His activities cover a very wide field, and his experience at this critical stage has been found of great value, not only to the Commonwealth, but the Home authorities as well, and when he returns from the Assembly of the League of Nations, it is felt he will encourage any movement in this direction and help with his valuable suggestions and support.

There are, therefore, many reasons why the unemployment problem at home may be faced with a certain amount of confidence, for big men have this work at heart and are putting in their best efforts to ameliorate the lot of their fellowmen by working bravely and silently for this great end.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—By the payment of £1,000,000 to J. T. Lang, State Treasurer of New South Wales, the federal government has settled the long-standing dispute regarding the payments for the settling of returned soldiers on the land in this State. Further advances by the Commonwealth will be dependent upon the federal government's financial position.

Statements as to defects in the refrigerating chambers of the new "E" class steamers call for an official explanation. It is stated that all the available wharf space at the Williams town dockyards, near Melbourne, is now occupied by partially completed steamers which are reported to be undergoing costly structural alterations. Apparently also some of the "F" class steamers do not comply in all respects with the federal government's own navigation act, and a certain amount of reconstruction has been found necessary.

Decision on Navigation Act

A decision of widespread interest has just been handed down by the full bench of the High Court of Australia in a unanimous judgment as to the effect of the Commonwealth Navigation Act of 1919-20. The High Court has decided that the enactment and regulations of the act, to the extent to which they purport to prescribe rules of conduct in respect of ships engaged solely in the domestic trade of the State, are beyond the powers of the Commonwealth government. The court held also that if all four classes of ships could not be brought under the provision of section 135 of the act, those provisions of the act should operate in respect of all ships to which they might apply.

The decision of the court has, therefore, a twofold application. In the first place it means that the Commonwealth had no power to bind by its act ships engaged simply in interstate trade and not in any way taking part in interstate and foreign trade. In other words the domestic shipping trade of an Australian state did not come within the ambit of an act controlling trade between the states or with other countries.

The second portion of the judgment arose from the claim by the State of Western Australia that if the portions of the act challenged by those shipowners interested in purely domestic trade, were ultra vires, then the whole act was invalid and could not apply to the two ships owned by that State.

Following this, matters were not improved by a great trade slump. Everywhere the same story is being told. Firms are cutting down their expenses thus reducing staff. Drastic action of this kind recruits unemployment and even government departments are relentlessly using the pruning knife, thereby not improving matters.

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COMMONWEALTH TO HAVE MORE SHIPS

Management of Australian Line Says a Four-Weekly Service Between Australia and Britain Will Be Soon Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Instead of being sold at a sacrifice, as so many of its critics have predicted, the Commonwealth line of steamers is being steadily added to and its management intends to inaugurate shortly a four-weekly service between the United Kingdom and Australia by way of the Suez Canal and Colombo, using the 12,500-ton steamers of the "Bay" class just built in Great Britain. The recent decision of the Conference lines of shipping, as the privately-owned combination is called, not to penalize shippers sending cargo by the Commonwealth line is considered an important step forward.

"Of the Utmost Significance"

E. A. Eva, Australian manager for the Commonwealth line of steamers, declares that this recognition of the government line by the controllers of the great shipping interests in the United Kingdom is of the utmost significance.

It indicates that the shipping magnates have realized at last that the Commonwealth's line has come to stay. In the past importers claimed that they could not support the Commonwealth line because they were afraid that the Conference steamers would refuse to carry cargo belonging to firms which had made use of the Commonwealth steamers. This policy of penalization came under the notice of the Imperial Shipping Committee. Lord Inchcape has decided that shippers who do not give all their support to the Conference lines will not be interfered with. Now that the main obstacle has been removed, there is every reason to expect, says Mr. Eva, that the Commonwealth line of steamers will in future receive a much larger share of the imports coming to Australia.

The federal government has decided to continue its shipbuilding program on commercial lines. The sum of £3,000,000 has been allotted but must not be exceeded. The government has heavy payments to meet in connection with the new "Bay" class of refrigerated vessels which has been launched in Britain and are now being fitted up. The board of control has reorganized the management of Cockatoo Island building works at Cockatoo Island in Sydney and has taken steps to insure efficiency.

There are, therefore, many reasons why the unemployment problem at home may be faced with a certain amount of confidence, for big men have this work at heart and are putting in their best efforts to ameliorate the lot of their fellowmen by working bravely and silently for this great end.

States as to defects in the refrigerating chambers of the new "E" class steamers call for an official explanation. It is stated that all the available wharf space at the Williams town dockyards, near Melbourne, is now occupied by partially completed steamers which are reported to be undergoing costly structural alterations.

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QUESTION OF SPAIN'S FINANCE IS URGENT

Due to Lack of Continuity in Financial Policy, Many Ordinary and Extraordinary Subjects Press for Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Questions of high finance are intimately concerned with the reopening of the Cortes, about the date of which there is some uncertainty. Doubts and hesitations exist concerning the trend of debates upon Morocco affairs. At the same time it is quite necessary for Francis Cambó, the Finance Minister, to press along with various important matters, some of which concern the finances of the country in a general way, while others have special reference to the campaign in North Africa which has suddenly plunged the country into an expenditure wholly unanticipated and which at the moment it is hardly in a position to grapple with.

It is announced that the budget will be taken in hand immediately Parliament opens. The Finance Minister has also issued a statement in which he intimates that the very much discussed question of the prolongation of the grant of privileges to the Banco de España—the existing grant expiring at the end of this year—will not be made by royal decree, the fear of which has been hinted at, in some quarters, but that a bill upon the subject will be introduced in due course in the Cortes.

Anxiety Shown

Questions of finance were naturally never more anxious in Spain than at this moment when so many ordinary and extraordinary financial subjects are pressing for immediate attention. The anxiety upon the subject is reflected in the persistent leading articles and the casual murmurings of the daily press. One overwhelming difficulty of the situation, gravely prejudicial to all national interests, one that has been appreciated before, but never so much as now, is the entire lack of all continuity in Spanish financial policy as the result of the very frequent changes of ministries. At this moment the situation is very much prejudiced by the possibility—a probability as it is set in various well-informed quarters—of the early fall of the present Maura Government, after Parliament is reopened, when difficulties from the Liberal Left and from military interests are apprehended. Mr. Cambó, it is, recognized, is devoting himself seriously, thoroughly, and with the necessary imagination to an intensely difficult task at the Finance Ministry, but it is suggested that he can do neither justice to himself nor to the situation when the same doubts hang upon him as upon his predecessors.

Already in various quarters there are demands that some formula shall be invested for stabilizing those ministries in which continuity of policy and action is overwhelmingly essential. It has been done to a very large extent in the case of the Foreign Ministry, in which changes have not generally been made in recent times when there has been no swing over from Liberal to Conservative Government, or the other way about; but in the case of all other ministries a change in the premiership, without involving any great change in the political complexion of the Cabinet, has been enough to call for a general substitution of persons. There might be something to be said for fixing upon Mr. Cambó as Finance Minister for a period or until dissatisfaction with his policy is manifested, because (1) changes of government are quite likely to occur with some frequency in the near future and (2) Mr. Cambó has a certain advantage in being more or less neutral to the ordinary parties, being a Catalonian Regionalist.

Too Short Office Terms

A well-known authority on economics and finance, Mr. Caamano, has adduced some remarkable facts in this connection, and his tabulation has made a considerable impression. Having observed that finance ministers in Spain rarely occupy their offices long enough to make themselves acquainted with the state of things, and having asked how in such circumstances they are going to take any initiatives or accomplish any remedies, he points out that from the beginning of the European war up to the present time, with the single exception of Mr. Alba, who was at the Finance Ministry a year, a month and 12 days, no occupant of the office had lasted a year.

Mr. Urzúa was Finance Minister for two months and 16 days; Mr. Villanueva, two months and four days; Mr. Bugallal (1917) four months and 14 days; Mr. Venosa, three months and two days; the Count de Caralt, 20 days; Mr. González Besada, seven months and 18 days; Mr. Alba (1918) 26 days; Mr. Calbenton, two months and two days; the Marquess de Corcina, two months and 15 days; Mr. La Cerva, three months and six days; Mr. Bugallal (1919 to 1920) nine months and 16 days; Mr. Dominguez Pascual, seven months and 23 days; Mr. Argüelles, five months and 21 days; Mr. Ordóñez, one month and six days, and the Marquess de Corcina, seven days. "We shall see," Mr. Caamano says, "how long Mr. Cambó will last."

The period of most frequent change seemed to begin in April, 1917, when the system of the old traditional alternating parties, against which a strong attack was being made, seemed to be giving way. From April, 1917, to September, 1921, a period of 53 months,

there were no fewer than 15 finance ministers! These were, in order, Alba, Bugallal, Venosa, Caralt, Besada, Alba (second time), Calbenton, Marquess de Corcina, La Cerva, Bugallal (second time), Dominguez Pascual, Argüelles, Ordóñez, Marquess de Corcina (second time) and Cambó. It appears from this that the finance ministers had an average period of office of three months and a half. The advocates of a return to the old traditional monarchical parties, which is still favored by the official conservatives, naturally make a great point of such statistics as these, declaring that in the cabinets of the old system there was not only stability but specialization.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS NEW SHIPPING PLAN

Appointment of a New Imperial Board Is Urged to Facilitate Inter-Commonwealth Trade

From the Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Appointed in June, 1920, as the result of a resolution of the imperial war conference, the Imperial Shipping Committee has issued its report. The committee was under the chairmanship of Sir H. J. Mackinder, and its membership included Sir Frederick G. A. Butler, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, representing the Board of Trade; representatives of the dominions and of India; and members appointed for their experience in shipping and commerce.

The dual function of this committee under the terms of reference was to inquire and report on complaints with regard to facilities and conditions in the inter-imperial shipping trade, and to survey and make recommendations for the coordination and improvement of the facilities for maritime transport with the Empire. Under the first of these functions the committee investigated a great variety of matters, and reported in February their opinion that there was need of a permanent central organization to secure uniformity of practice in shipping matters throughout the Empire. The present report deals mainly with the second function of the committee.

Diversity of Functions

Through witnesses and questionnaires addressed to shipping companies and harbor authorities the committee has collected considerable information on which to base a survey of the transport facilities of the Empire, and now recommends that an imperial shipping board should be appointed to take over the functions they have temporarily exercised. It concludes that such a division would not only be useful but is indeed necessary, and that its purposes should be to perform such duties as may be entrusted to it under laws in regard to inter-imperial shipping, applicable to the whole or to important parts of the Empire; to inquire into complaints in regard to ocean freights, and conditions in inter-imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the governments of the Empire; to exercise conciliation between the interests concerned in inter-imperial shipping and to promote coordination in regard to harbors and other facilities necessary for inter-imperial shipping.

The diversity of these functions raises the question as to whether one board could adequately cover the ground, and the committee is of the opinion that the subjects are so closely related and interconnected in the general promotion of the mutual strength and prosperity of the nations within the Empire that they pronounce definitely in favor of a single such organization.

Royal Charter Proposed

It has been made clear, however, that the setting up of another government department is not contemplated. With the exception of the chairman, the services of the proposed board should be voluntary, and with a small secretariat the expenditure involved need not amount to more than a few thousand pounds annually, to be met by agreed contributions from each part of the Empire represented on the board.

With regard to the constitution of the board, the committee is of opinion that the present temporary constitution works well, but recommends that in addition to the representatives of the dominions there should be six members, three of whom should be chosen for their experience in shipping and three for their experience in commerce, appointed for a period of three years in each case.

The committee finally proposes that the appointment of the proposed board should be incorporated in a royal charter defining its constitution and functions. The report is addressed to Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for Colonies; Sir Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland.

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LEAGUE FINDS VILNA A HARD PROBLEM

Both Polish and Lithuanian Delegates Are Adamant and Are Laying Decision of Council Before Their Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Second Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has been up against a very difficult question in dealing with the dispute between Poland and Lithuania with regard to Vilna. The question certainly provided the League with an opportunity of showing its powers of settling a dispute between two nations. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have only just been admitted to membership of the League of Nations, and the Lithuanian delegate, Mr. Milosz, made his first appearance in the Assembly in connection with this long-standing dispute.

Mr. Hymans (Belgium) has certainly earned the gratitude of the Assembly, and this was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted recognizing the skill and patience he had displayed in the cause of peace. The resolution, while thanking the Council for its action and assuring it of the full support of the Assembly, also appealed to the wisdom and common memories of the past of the peoples of Poland and Lithuania and called upon them to reach an agreement which is necessary for them as for the peace of the world.

Looking Backward

An account of the dispute between the two countries was given to the Assembly by Mr. Hymans at the request of the Council of the League of Nations. It seems that in September, 1920, the Council of the League was called in to intervene in a dispute between Poland and Lithuania by the Polish Government, Lithuanian troops having crossed into territory which was recognized as Polish territory. The Council sent a military mission to the disputed territory and a convention was signed on October 7, establishing a line of demarcation between the two armies.

When the Council met in Brussels, in October, 1920, however, the position had entirely changed. In 1918, the Bolsheviks seized Vilna, and the Lithuanian Government was forced to retreat to Kovno. In May, 1919, the Poles drove the Bolsheviks from Vilna. Meanwhile, the Bolsheviks and Lithuania had signed the Treaty of Moscow, under which the sovereignty of Vilna was accorded to Lithuania. The Lithuanian Government returned to Vilna, and remained there until October 9, 1920, when General Zeligovski marched upon Vilna with Polish troops and occupied the city.

Action Approved

The Polish Government disowned General Zeligovski, but at the same time pointed out that the Polish nation regarded the action as legitimate. It was at first decided to consult the people of the disputed territories, but subsequently this idea was abandoned. The Council, therefore, in February, 1921, proposed that the two parties should negotiate directly under the presidency of one of its members. Mr. Hymans was appointed to conduct the negotiations and he drafted a scheme as a basis for discussion, which was adopted by the Lithuanian Delegation on May 27. The Polish Delegation, however, demanded that representatives of the interested population should be allowed to participate in the negotiations, a request which Mr. Hymans deemed inadmissible.

At a meeting of the Council in Geneva, in June, 1921, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution approving the draft scheme, and it was understood that representatives of the interested population might be heard during these negotiations, and that the final agreement would be submitted to the Diet to be constituted at Vilna. The Polish Government definitely accepted the resolution of June 28, but the Lithuanian Government refused categorically to accept the draft scheme as a basis and demanded a return to the convention of Suwalki. Further meetings took place between Mr. Hymans and the two parties in Geneva, when he presented them with a further draft scheme which was in all essential respects identical with the draft scheme originally presented, and requested that they should indicate their acceptance or rejection of this scheme by September 12. The Council had passed a resolution expressing the view that there was no essential difference between the earlier and later versions of the draft scheme and unanimously recommended it in its latest form.

A Strong Appeal

Mr. Hymans made a strong appeal to the two nations to make some sacrifices in the cause of peace. "We have seen with sympathy," he said, "the birth of the new Lithuania; but with what hopes and enthusiasm and with what joy have we beheld, in war and amid the smoke of the battlefield, the rebirth of heroic Poland. This was

one of the greatest aspirations, one of the finest dreams of the war. Therefore today we, the friend of Poland and Lithuania, possess the right to ask them from this rostrum which, as Mr. Viviani so eloquently said last year, has been set up so that from it the voice of the public opinion of the world may be heard, to make certain sacrifices. . . . It is in the name of these peoples and it is as a member of this universal Assembly, which is here to strive toward that peace which has so far eluded us and to endeavor to clothe with reality that peace which we have proclaimed on paper, but which has not yet been given definite existence, that we ask them here most solemnly to make a supreme gesture toward peace, consent and conciliation."

Various members also spoke, appealing to Poland and Lithuania to make sacrifices in the interests of peace. Mr. Milosz (Lithuania) stated that Lithuania was willing to make sacrifices in the cause of peace, but no result could be expected unless Zeligovski was immediately withdrawn from Vilna. Mr. Askenazy (Poland) spoke at some length, claiming that Lithuanians form only a small portion of the population of Vilna and district, and again proposing that the people of Vilna should have an opportunity for the free expression of their opinion as regards their destiny, when General Zeligovski would not hesitate to withdraw immediately.

Both Polish and Lithuanian delegates, however, at the time of writing, remain adamant, and they are laying the decision of the Council before their respective governments.

MID-SCOTLAND CANAL PLAN IS PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—it is felt in commercial circles in Scotland that the railway strike has practically stopped the progress of the Mid-Scotland Canal project. The railway strike has been suspended, and the canal is progressing.

At a meeting held in Glasgow, it was stated that the Admiralty letter was to the effect that the strategical advantages of such a canal would be:

(a) A navigable waterway between the east and west coasts of the United Kingdom, facilitating naval concentration in the North Sea or Atlantic, without having to pass either through the Straits of Dover or round the north of Scotland; (b) A means whereby ships damaged in the North Sea could speedily be passed by a safe route to western repairing yards and vice versa, and (c) A safe alternative route in time of war for merchant ships to and from ports on the east coast.

The Admiralty also stated that, although the Loch Lomond route had been a naval aspect, many advantages over the direct route, they realized that the latter was the only route which could possibly be a commercial success. Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting with the Admiralty's summary of the strategic advantages and commercial possibilities of the direct route. Plans were submitted giving the line and geology of the direct route and the British Association had the geological, engineering and general aspects of the route down for discussion at one of its meetings.

Conditions on Frontier

"I myself have been at the frontier and have convinced myself that the frontier line has not been sufficiently guarded. New formations have now been sent to strengthen the frontier line; measures have been taken in the direction of a stricter defense, but in any case we have suffered much harm. Revolutionary acts have greatly increased of late, and systematic forest burning has been proved, which has caused enormous losses. The figures are not yet fixed, but the destruction

The Court of Appeal will consist of the Lord Chief Justice for Ireland, who will preside, and two Lords Justices of Appeal, who are likely to be Mr. Justice Moore and T. W. Brown, the Irish Attorney-General.

The Royal Charter Proposed

It has been made clear, however, that the setting up of another government department is not contemplated. With the exception of the chairman, the services of the proposed board should be voluntary, and with a small secretariat the expenditure involved need not amount to more than a few thousand pounds annually, to be met by agreed contributions from each part of the Empire represented on the board.

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POLAND PRIOR TO MINISTRY'S FALL

Vincent Witos, the Premier, Declared He Was Willing to Stand or Fall With the Efficiency of His Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VARSAW, Poland—The abundant harvest of corn this year has not resulted in the much-desired and long-expected reduction in prices. The price of corn expressed in dollars shows that in August it was three times cheaper than in the months before the harvest, but as the Polish mark during the last few months has greatly depreciated, the home consumer does not experience any relief, for, reckoned in Polish marks, no lowering of prices has taken place. The fall in the currency has produced a fresh increase in prices, and, of course, this has fostered great dissatisfaction among the workers, which manifests itself by means of strikes.

The railway strike had practically come to an end when Warsaw was deprived of water, gas and tramways. The military took possession of the waterworks and a small amount of water was supplied once a day to a town of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. At the meeting of the Finance and Budget Commission serious charges were brought against the government, and a vote of want of confidence was proposed, which, however, failed to pass by a small majority.

The Prime Minister, Vincent Witos, in his speech, expressed his willingness to resign and to help in the construction of a government possessing a real majority and strength. He said, among other things: "You maintain that in Poland the state authority is needed. Why then do you not overthrow the government instead of disrespecting it? Those who feel they are suitable to govern ought to use all means to remove the present government. If they do not do this, they show by this very fact that they are too weak and incapable. Neither the opposition from the Right nor the Left have done this till now; they have only tried to bring matters to a position in which those who direct the helm of state can do nothing and have no authority."

Consideration of Labor Troubles

"Let us take the last strike. It is well known that in the former Prussian partition, strikes were led by elements in foreign pay. It is known that Communists agitated very strongly there, and the Bolsheviks worked most energetically. Only a few days ago the Communists Executive Department of the Soviets in Moscow determined to carry on the struggle with Poland by all possible means with the exception of an armed outbreak. The results are evident, for a day or two later, on the appointed date, the strike broke out and we know by whose hands it was directed.

"As regards the army, although it is not my purpose to speak on this matter, I must say a few words regarding the demobilization. If I have spoken of the dangers threatening Poland it was because in connection therewith I want to emphasize that the Council of Ministers has for just reasons forbore a further demobilization, but a great reduction has already been made; it is a fact also that latterly the largest possible influx from Russia has taken place, that from these elements have arrived which formerly were forced to emigrate—officials, judges, Russian officers, students, elements generally revolutionary and excessively unruly.

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of hundreds of thousands of acres must be reckoned with. This is carried out in an organized manner,

MINERS OUTLINE SETTLEMENT PLAN

**United Mine Workers Counsel
Also Charges Control of
Mingo Fields by J. P. Morgan and the Steel Trust**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Charges against the operators of the West Virginia mine fields, as being manipulated and controlled by the banking house of J. P. Morgan and the Steel Trust were made before the sub-committee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday morning upon the resumption of its investigation into the recent labor troubles in the Mingo district. This was the first session of the committee since its trip to the field some weeks ago, and was one of the preliminary meetings at which both operators and miners are presenting formal statements before additional witnesses are summoned by the committee in the course of its regular hearings. It was "first go" for the miners, who were represented by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the same organization.

A settlement plan was outlined by Mr. Murray, which it was claimed would put an end to 20 years of industrial warfare. This plan involved the services of the investigating committee in securing an agreement by the operators and miners "which would safeguard properly what are termed the fundamental rights of both miners and operators and provide a just and reasonable basis for working relations and conditions," and of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in administering the provisions of the agreement.

Safeguards Are Enumerated

The safeguards which he said were essential to regularity of production and peace were enumerated by Mr. Murray as follows:

1. The guarantee of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of movement.

2. The right of all workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

3. The protection of mine workers against discrimination because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor or other organization.

4. The protection of unorganized workers against intimidation or coercion by members of the United Mine Workers of America or any other labor organization.

5. The assurance that democratic institutions will not be subordinated to industrial control by the practice of the coal operators in paying and controlling deputy sheriffs and constables; or by employing private guards instead of using the services of disinterested and conscientious public officers.

6. The assurance to those mine workers who were originally barred from employment because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America that they will be restored to their former occupations or to ones equally as good.

Miners Pledged to Sign

Mr. Murray pledged the miners to sign such an agreement and to abide faithfully by its terms, and he cited as precedents for this method of dealing with the West Virginia controversy, the action of President Roosevelt in dealing with the anthracite coal controversy in 1902 and the procedure of the federal authorities in settling labor difficulties in the packing industry in 1917.

In a detailed review and discussion of the West Virginia industrial war, Mr. Murray attributed the trouble primarily to the influence of the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied interests, which control a large part of the coal lands in the independent field. He pointed to the agreements between miners and operators in other fields as evidence of the beneficial effects of the mine workers' organization, declared that the union does not favor the expropriation of private property, asserted that unionization does not decrease output, denounced as absurd the charge that the West Virginia miners and outside operators were in collusion, and argued that the 1920 award and decision of the Bituminous Coal Commission were binding upon West Virginia independents as well as upon operators throughout the rest of the country.

Morgan and Gary Censured

The committee were told that the troubles in the Mingo region were traceable to the closed, non-union policy of the United States Steel Corporation and affiliated interests alleged to control the larger part of the unorganized coal fields of West Virginia. Mr. Walsh charged that the "campaign of conspiracy and violence" carried on by the operators was financed by the banking house of J. P. Morgan "for the purpose of offsetting the gains made by Labor during the war," and that he was prepared to submit proof of his contentions. His charges were branded as "absolutely untrue" by Zachary Vinson, counsel for the operators.

Judge Elbert H. Gary also came in for censure of the miners' representatives as having instituted the nation-wide "open shop" movement in order to weaken the position of Labor.

CALIFORNIA GOODS TO BE EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The California Industries Exposition, which is to be held in the Civic Auditorium

here from November 19 to December 10, has closed contracts with 200 California manufacturers for exhibit space at a total rental of \$27,000. Expenses of the exposition are estimated at approximately \$33,000, and it is now apparent that exhibitors will take space covering more than that sum, insuring the financial success of the exposition.

The idea of the three week's exhibit, which originated with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and is being carried out under direction of the Central Bureau of San Francisco Organizations, is a gathering of exhibits of California manufacture exclusively, and no individuals, firms, or corporations whose factories or places of business are outside this State will be allowed to exhibit. The object of the exhibition is to educate Californians in their own State's manufactures, and, beyond this, to present to agents of importing firms in all countries of the Pacific Ocean, a concrete idea of the manufactured products they may be able to obtain in California.

A committee of prominent business men of San Francisco is in charge of the exposition, which is the largest in point of number of exhibits, and most comprehensive in number and scope of industries, of any ever attempted in the west. The various foreign consuls, and any other visiting officials or agents of foreign governments, will be the guests of the exposition management.

COLLEGE COURSES FREE FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — That no public school-teacher in Rhode Island for lack of monetary means may be deprived of an advanced education, Brown University has announced that it will give teachers in the public schools advanced courses free of tuition or other expense. The offer is exclusive of the scholarships provided by the State's annual appropriation of \$5000. Any teacher with the necessary qualifications may take the advanced courses at the university.

Girl Forced from School

Because of the issue involved and the upholding of the city health and school board authorities by the lower courts, the case has attracted nationwide attention. Briefly stated, the appeal to the Supreme Court involves Rosalyn Zucht, a San Antonio school girl, who on refusing to submit to compulsory vaccination at the behest of W. A. King, health officer, and members of the school board, was compelled to cease attendance at school and forgo educational privileges provided free under the state statutes.

The offer was made by William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown, to the public through Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of education. Dr. Faunce, in his letter, states that the ambition of these teachers is not alone for their own personal improvement. "This ambition, if realized, means the strengthening of the educational resources of Rhode Island, the dignifying of the teaching profession and the improvement of the quality of the instruction given in our public schools—all to the betterment of our State."

Commissioner Ranger characterizes the action by the university as "a notable advance in our provisions for the education and professional improvement of teachers, especially in elementary schools." About 1800 teachers with normal school training and three years' experience are qualified to take advantage of the university's offer.

INDUSTRIAL ISSUES, BEFORE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Questions closely related to both the internal and external operation of industry, covering a range of topics including employment relations, unemployment, service work, reduction in costs and increased production, transportation, taxation, finance, credit and foreign exchange, will be discussed by men of national prominence at the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza and Westminster hotels, October 27 and 28. It is expected that the possibility of a railroad tieup will be considered. The meeting will consist of three general sessions and a number of special branch conferences devoted to phases of industrial activity. Harvey D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company, will preside at the round table conference on finance, banking and foreign trade, and Samuel M. Vaclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, will be the leading speaker at the annual dinner. Industrial relations will be generally discussed, and Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will speak on the relationship of education to industry.

TELEPHONE RATES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California — Declaring the rates of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company are discriminatory, unreasonable, contrary to law, and not justified by the present prices of material and labor, the councilmen of National City, near here, have drawn up a resolution for presentation to the State Railroad Commission. The resolution asserts the railroad commission has never held a public hearing on the National City rates and urges that such a hearing be held as soon as possible.

COSTS SHOW DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — According to the report of the commission on the necessities of life the costs of the necessities decreased 9 per cent in Massachusetts during September. Costs at the end of the month, however, were still 60 per cent above what they were in 1913. The costs of necessities have dropped 21 per cent in the State since July, 1920, says the report. Food prices declined 1.6 per cent; clothing, 12 per cent; fuel and light, 3 per cent; sundries, 1.6 per cent. Rents increased 1 per cent.

INVITATION TO MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, on behalf of the president of the National Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, manager of its organization department,

VACCINATION CASE NEAR A DECISION

**San Antonio Appeal, Involving
Girl Expelled by Health Officials From School, Has Advanced to the Highest Court**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A case of great importance to the entire country, namely the question of "compulsory vaccination" and the extent to which the constitutional guarantees inhibit vaccination of school children or others under duress, irrespective of city or state ordinances, is due to be passed upon within the next few weeks by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question on which the Supreme Court will give a final verdict is the well known San Antonio appeal case, an appeal from the decisions of the lower courts, which is pending before the highest tribunal on a writ of error.

The appeal came first on a writ of certiorari requesting that the Supreme Court review the proceedings of the lower tribunals. This appeal was thrown out on a technicality, due to the fact that it was not filed within the prescribed time. The pending appeal on a writ of error, however, practically insures that the entire issue of compulsory vaccination will be reviewed on the merits of the case in the Supreme Court in the near future.

**Secretary Weeks and Ford
Representatives Consider the
Proposals in Regard to Sale of
the Muscle Shoals Plant**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Secretary Weeks was in conference with Henry Ford's engineers yesterday in regard to the proposal made to the government by Mr. Ford to take over the Muscle Shoals plant, in which the government has invested millions of dollars, and use it for the production of water power and of nitrates for agricultural purposes in times of peace and to make it available for the manufacture of explosives for the government in the event of war.

The offer by Mr. Ford is the only one that the government has had that has been worth considering. What stands in the way of the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer is a difference in estimates between his engineers and those of the government engineers. Mr. Ford's offer, made some time ago, provided for amortization of only \$28,000,000, while the government engineers figured that it would cost between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000 to complete the two dams. It was because of this wide difference that the Ford engineers returned to Detroit for a conference with the army engineers to revise their figures. As presented yesterday the difference was not so great but was still too much to guarantee acceptance of the Ford plan.

Secretary Weeks, who is leaving Washington today, will visit Muscle Shoals on Friday and make an investigation for himself. Soon after his return he expects to see Mr. Ford, when it is generally believed they will be able to come to terms.

One of the reasons why the government and the Ford estimates are so far apart is that the former are made on basis of costs of about six months ago, while the Ford engineers have taken into account the fact, not only that costs have decreased, but that contractors are so hungry for work that even greater reductions are to be expected. Moreover, the government always figures on completing work in a somewhat more elaborate manner than a private individual who is working for profits would and therefore estimates for a larger expenditure.

"Efficiency ratings made in pursuance of the provisions of this order shall be the basis for all changes of compensation of employees, in the classified service. In case of reductions in the number of employees on account of insufficient funds or otherwise, necessary demotions and dismissals shall be made in order, but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors whose ratings are good, shall be given preference in selecting employees for retention."

**Rating System in
Federal Service**

**President, by Executive Order,
Directs Application of the
Method to Government Offices
Under Efficiency Bureau**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — An order issued yesterday by President Harding directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prescribe a system for rating the efficiency of employees in the classified service of the federal government in the District of Columbia. "In order to insure uniform operation of the system throughout the several branches of the service, all action with reference to efficiency ratings shall be taken in cooperation with the Bureau of Efficiency," the order stated. The further provisions were:

"In order to permit the determination of satisfactory standards for rating purposes, the employee in each branch of the service shall be classified according to the character of the work performed; and in cooperation with the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments, the Bureau of Efficiency shall formulate such schedules and definitions as may be necessary to the uniform and effective operation of the system prescribed."

"As of May 15 and November 15 of each year, a rating shall be made of the efficiency of each employee during the preceding six months or such portion thereof as he or she may have been employed.

"Ratings, which shall hereafter be termed standard ratings, shall first be established for employees engaged in clerical or routing work, such as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and skilled laborers.

"Whenever practicable, records of output and errors shall be installed for all work readily susceptible of quantitative and qualitative measurement, and when such records furnish sufficient basis for rating the efficiency of the employees, they shall be used for that purpose.

"After the standard ratings have been established, ratings, which shall hereafter be termed special ratings, shall be installed for employees engaged in professional, scientific, technical, administrative or executive work or any other work involving for the most part original or constructive effort."

"Efficiency ratings made in pursuance of the provisions of this order shall be the basis for all changes of compensation of employees, in the classified service. In case of reductions in the number of employees on account of insufficient funds or otherwise, necessary demotions and dismissals shall be made in order, but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors whose ratings are good, shall be given preference in selecting employees for retention."

SENATE DEFEATS TAX REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Senate yesterday defeated, 46 to 28, an amendment to the tax revision bill proposing to reduce the normal income tax to 2 per cent on the first \$5000 of income, 4 per cent on the second \$5000, and to 6 per cent on the third \$5000. Two Republican senators, Johnson, California, and La Follette, Wisconsin, voted with the solid Democratic members in favor of the amendment.

EDITOR MUST TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Supreme Court yesterday declined to consider an appeal brought by Hector H. Elwell, city editor of a Chicago newspaper, convicted of contempt of court for refusing to identify for a federal grand jury the person who wrote a certain article printed in his newspaper. Mr. Elwell appealed on the ground that he could not be compelled to give testimony which might incriminate himself.

SOUTHERN CITY CELEBRATES

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Birmingham, undreamed of Grant at Appomattox, and in 1921 the largest city of its age in the United States, yesterday began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary.

The festivities will continue for six days. President Harding will participate in the celebration tomorrow.

RE-ARGUMENT ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Supreme Court today ordered the re-argument of the Wisconsin rail rate case December 5. This case involves constitutionality of the

transportation act of 1920. Chief Justice Taft announced that the court would hear on January 3 arguments in the case brought by the State of North Dakota also to test the constitutionality of the act.

NEW MARKETS FOR MAINE APPLES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERRY, Maine — Apple producers of Maine have an unusual opportunity this year to gain new markets for their products, says Frank P. Washburn, state commissioner of agriculture.

With a commercial crop variously estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000 barrels of sound, highly colored fruit and with reports from other apple producing states indicating only from 30 to 40 per cent of the normal yield, it is evident that Maine apples, says Mr. Washburn, will find new outlets which should not be overlooked nor undervalued.

"The Department of Agriculture," continues the commissioner, "has neither the right nor the intention of advising growers as to the disposition of their products, but it is interested in seeing that the best possible use be made of this opportunity which a favorable season and careful cultivation has brought to us. Some effort should be made to regain control of the retail markets which are now being supplied with apples brought from the distant states of the Pacific coast at an expense in some instances of \$3 per hundredweight for freight and express charges alone."

CEMENT FIRMS SUED

CHICAGO, Michigan — A suit in equity to enjoin the Midwest Cement Credit and Statistical Bureau from "keeping up an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cement" was filed in Federal Court yesterday by the government. As defendants 24 firms are named. The defendants operate 30 mills in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky.

COUNTY WEALTH ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California — San Diego County has been assigned to fifth place among the 58 counties of California in the state controller's statement of property values, indebtedness and tax rate for the year 1921, recently issued. The first five counties are named in the following order: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda, Fresno and San Diego.

INTER-COASTAL SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California — Inter-coastal freight business, the pioneering in which was done by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, has increased to such an extent in the last two years that approximately 80 ships are now in regular service between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports via the Panama Canal.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANK OF ENGLAND'S PROBLEM IN RATES

Increase in Price Government Had to Pay on £60,000,000 in Treasury Bills Indicates Delay Not Altogether Arbitrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—That delay in reducing the Bank of England's rate to 5 per cent has not been so entirely arbitrary as some good people were disposed to believe, was illustrated with unexpected clarity when, for £60,000,000 of treasury bills placed on the last day of the quarter, the government had to pay over 24 1/2 per cent in contrast with a shade under 4 per cent a week before. Here in a moment the startling discrepancy between bank rate and market rate, which had been one of the principal reasons adduced for a descent in the bank's official minimum, was greatly abbreviated.

The difference between a three-months' bill dated in September and one dated in October is that in the former case the maturity is just before the end of the year when liquid funds are eagerly desired; a January maturity has no such attraction. Hence tenders for October bills were not expected to be on a basis so favorable to the Treasury as those of the preceding month, but the magnitude of the advance in the average cost was a complete surprise.

One finds it difficult to realize that a technical difference should so profoundly affect the value of market money between one day and another; even if the preference for a particular maturity were not the sole cause of the jump, the movement emphasizes the narrowness and artificiality of a market wherein there is at present only one maker of bills, and only one creator of credit—the government.

Conclusions Need Care

There was no sign of scarcity of funds for employment, for the tenders put in were, with one exception, the largest in amount of any during the two preceding months. Just as it was palpably fallacious to generalize from the fact that for a fortnight the Treasury bill rate was at or under 4 per cent, so it might be unsafe to draw conclusions from the sudden upward jump. One conclusion seems exempt from possible cavil: and that is a resolve to diminish the significance hitherto attached to Treasury bill rates.

In the last few days of availability, the first series of 5½ per cent Treasury bonds sold freely, so that ultimately the cash proceeds in just under 12 weeks reached £50,000,000. Including bonds issued for conversion of early maturing debt, the total of the series is about £125,000,000; enough to insure a reasonably free market. The new series of bonds, in every way identical, is offered at 98 in place of 97 per cent; and demand for them must languish if the first series can be bought on cheaper terms, in which, of course, broker's commission comes into play. When the first series rose quickly to a premium on the issue price, the omens for the new bonds look propitious, and it is to be hoped the public will buy them freely.

Pressing for Taxes

At best they can be no more than a feeble bulwark against an increase in the floating debt. Before the end of the year, the Treasury has to provide a half-year's interest on the funding loan (November 1) and the 5 per cent war loan (December 1), the latter a big item, and £20,000,000 of compensation to the railway companies. Revenue will doubtless improve in the next month or two, chiefly owing to intensified pressure to collect the assessed taxes, and possibly owing to the solution of technical difficulties which have interfered with the flow of arrears of excess profits duty. In any event, accounts must be laid with occasional and perhaps frequent enlargements of government borrowings in the form of "ways and means" advances.

Numerous new capital issues, most of them so good in quality that they obtain instant over-subscription, tend to intercept money which otherwise might go into Treasury bonds. Clearly there are abundant funds ready for investment, though the stock exchange complains that little of it passes through that institution. If investors can obtain colonial loans to yield a shade over 6 per cent, and debentures in home undertakings returning rather more than 7 per cent, older securities have their attractions effaced.

Cumulative Dividends

Few days pass without an intimation that this, or the other company has decided not to pay its preference dividend or its usual interim ordinary dividend. Preference dividends in the United Kingdom are always cumulative (unless specifically declared to be otherwise), and are, as a rule, so punctually paid half yearly that their absence impels the class of investors which patronizes this type of security to improve the quality of their holdings by turning to debentures, especially those with mortgage status. Established debentures are not easily picked up, and so new creations are subscribed for readily, and the stock exchange sees its usual flow of business diverted.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has put into effect a further increase in refined oil prices. This makes the second increase by this company in two weeks. Perfection and all other grades of refined oils were raised 1 cent to 10 1/2 cents per gallon. Two weeks ago the prices were 8 1/2 cents. Mineral fuel and fortifying oils which were not affected by the first advance were put up 1 1/2 cents a gallon.

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL LOAN

ZURICH, England—Word has been received here that the town council of Zurich had decided to issue an international loan through Swiss banks, the proceeds to be applied to redeem a loan of \$6,000,000 obtained from United States financiers a year ago.

In spite of inactivity, the stock exchange rarely fails to afford moments of interest to its votaries. Such an occasion has just arisen when big sales of leading oil shares have stimulated conjecture. The general public, which for a long period found in oil shares opportunities for obtaining increments in capital values, combined with respectable current returns, has for

saken this market altogether since prices are steadily downwards. So if substantial offerings are absorbed without too abrupt concessions in price, the presumption is that buyers as big as the sellers are about.

So you have the whole personnel of the stock exchange gone to scot out, or invent, with as much respect to probability as such pursuits permit, changes in control, internal dissensions, or mere divergences of opinion, among equally competent authorities, as to the future of oil in general or of individual oil properties. Starved since 1914 of opportunities for guesses and explorations of this kind, the old war horses of the stock exchange pricked up their ears and felt some of the pre-war zest. If there was, or is, anything in their ingenious readings of events, nothing emerged to sustain them. An old-time onlooker could not fail to note the brightened eyes and heightened utterance of those who, after drab years, found something of human interest, and possible conflict, arising out of the daily course of business.

Interest on Two Loans

Is the world incurably addicted to conflict? There are on the London market two irregular Chinese loans, one the result of transactions between the Chinese Government and the Marconi wireless people, and the other between that government and the Vickers group of armament makers. By some mischance, interest on the Chinese Marconi bonds has fallen in arrears. After the coupon on them was a month overdue, the Vickers bonds received their interest on the regular date.

Payment was followed by an intimation that the value and general security behind the Vickers loan had been transferred into a specific claim on a proportion of the surplus of the Salt Gabelle. This may be only chance or the outcome of superior commercial diplomacy, but it is not reassuring to find that, of two loans, one for pacific objects takes a place of inferiority to another with the tithe of armaments about it. Will the Washington Conference rid us of such disagreeable anomalies?

FINANCIAL NOTES

French chemical industries show a remarkable development in those materials for which it, like other countries, was dependent on Germany before the war, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The same is true of British industries, especially in the coal-tar products and dyestuffs.

A London dispatch says that the Dunlop Rubber Company has passed a dividend on its £5,000,000 preference stock. It is believed that the company will be reorganized and that the capital, which now stands at £20,000,000, will be halved.

The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce announces that a monthly journal will be published, dealing with domestic and foreign commerce and industrial developments.

Reductions of \$150 in Nash cars brings the touring car down to \$1045, and the five-passenger sedan to \$1835.

The Polish budget for the current year amounts to 208,961,200,000 Polish marks, against estimated revenue of 135,166,700,000 marks.

Approximately 260,000 silver dollars are being made daily at the San Francisco mint under recent instructions to speed up production.

A German potash combine has sold to American consumers 30,000 tons of potash.

The American Hide & Leather Company plans to replace its burned plant at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a concrete structure to cost \$500,000.

BULK HANDLING OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The bulk wheat has been in store for over six months and is in splendid condition, says the official report on the bulk handling of a quantity of wheat in New South Wales for the season 1920-21. Mr. E. Harris, the officer in charge of the experiment, says that despite handicaps and the extra expense involved, owing to the small quantity of wheat handled and the long period over which it had to be stored, the fees received will not only pay all working and managerial expenses but will show a small balance toward the payment of interest. The construction of plants in the country with permanent machinery, will probably be expedited to feed the large Sydney terminal and enable it to earn interest on its capital cost.

REFINED OIL ADVANCED

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CHICAGO MARKETS

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CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Seasonal Demand for Merchandise and Large Orders for Steel Rails With Railway Improvement Help Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Business is still holding its own in a gratifying manner, though it is but fair to say that perhaps much of this is due to the strong seasonal demand for merchandise. But it is also true that winter approaches the specter of unemployment diminishes, due possibly to a realization that through some means or other the community will take reasonable care of its own. Certainly the spirit of cooperation is manifesting itself in a praiseworthy manner.

The placing of large orders for rails has put a great deal of heart into the steel industry. The Canadian Pacific Railway has given an order to the Algoma Steel Corporation for 32,000 tons, shipments to be made over the next three months. This brings the total orders for rails given by the company this year up to 82,000 tons. It was reported that the Canadian Nationals had placed an order for 20,000 tons with the Dominion Steel Corporation, but this seems to have been a little premature. However, the placing of this and other orders by this corporation is only a matter of days. The Canadian Nationals also announce that they are prepared to take back any employees who have been laid off during the summer and early fall.

Although the calling of a nationwide railroad strike unsettled the stock market in the first day's trading last week, the general belief that a break would be avoided effected a more hopeful attitude during the remainder of the week, and encouraging strength was displayed by practically the entire list. Oil stocks, under the leadership of Mexican Petroleum and Houston Oil, provided the feature movement. These shares have been steadily advancing in reflection of the improvement in crude oil prices. Mexican Petroleum now stands 15 points above the low level of a month ago, while Houston Oil has shown an increase of nearly 20 points.

There was no particular feature among the industrials, although the list as a whole was firm. Puiman, after selling down to 88 on reports that the dividend was likely to be passed, rose rapidly to 97 on the declaration of the company's dividends for the next two quarters.

The average price of 20 industrials increased from 70.09 from October 15 to 71.11 on October 22, while railroads advanced from 71.15 to 71.63 during the week. Coppers declined slightly, the average October 22 being 26.28, compared with 26.64 a week before.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending October 24, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—
High Low Last
3,900 All Chm... 45 1/2 43 *45 1/2
4,200 Am Agr Ch... 32 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2
2,000 Am Bet Sung... 26 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2
3,000 Am Chm & Pds... 12 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2
2,200 Am H L pfds... 50 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
11,000 Am Int C... 32 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2
8,600 Am Loco... 91 1/2 88 1/2 91 1/2
72,500 Am Sugar... 53 1/2 47 1/2 51 1/2
6,700 Am Tel... 108 1/2 107 1/2 108 1/2
15,900 Am Wool... 76 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2
14,200 Am Gulf & Pd... 28 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2
11,000 Building Co... 83 1/2 80 1/2 84 1/2
18,800 Balt & Ohio... 37 1/2 34 1/2 37 1/2
26,510 Beth Stl B... 54 1/2 51 1/2 53 1/2
4,100 Burns Bros... 120 1/2 103 1/2 109 1/2
12,500 Can Peet... 43 38 1/2 47 1/2
25,200 Can Pac... 111 1/2 108 1/2 110 1/2
10,200 Canent Lea... 27 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2
11,400 Chm & Pds... 56 1/2 53 1/2 57 1/2
4,800 Ches & Ohio... 54 1/2 51 1/2 53 1/2
20,100 C M & St Pd... 37 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2
16,100 C R I & Pac... 32 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2
35,300 Corn Prod... 80 1/2 75 1/2 78 1/2
48,400 Cosden... 33 30 27 1/2
29,200 Crucible... 62 57 1/2 61 70 1/2
5,200 Cuban Am Sugar... 12 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2
2,200 Cuba Cane pfd... 16 1/2 14 1/2 16 1/2
2,500 Del L & W... 106 102 106 108 1/2
10,300 Erie... 12 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
5,500 Famous Play... 64 1/2 57 1/2 63 1/2
9,200 Gen Asphalt... 57 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2
11,500 Gen Electric... 129 123 128 128 1/2
35,200 Great Northern... 100 96 101 100 1/2
25,900 Gt Nor pfds... 72 1/2 68 1/2 70 1/2
36,200 Houston... 7 5 7 5
2,700 Mo Pacific... 19 17 1/2 17 1/2
2,900 Mont Ward... 19 17 1/2 18 1/2
10,100 N Y Central... 72 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2
10,800 New Haven... 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
40,800 Northern Pacific... 60 56 1/2 60 1/2
22,800 Pacific Oil... 42 38 1/2 42 1/2
45,600 Pan Pet A... 45 41 45 1/2
20,400 Pennsylvania... 36 34 1/2 35 1/2
11,200 Phillips Pet... 28 26 1/2 28 1/2
17,500 Pierce Arrow... 137 111 126 126 1/2
5,700 Pullman Co... 99 1/2 87 1/2 99 1/2
18,400 Reading... 28 26 28 1/2
27,600 Rep Iron & Stl... 47 1/2 44 1/2 47 1/2
5,600 Rep I & St pfds... 81 1/2 75 1/2 77 1/2
28,700 Roy Dutch... 44 1/2 40 1/2 43 1/2
16,300 Sears Roe... 68 1/2 63 1/2 66 1/2
1,700 Shell Trans... 33 32 1/2 32 1/2
42,300 Sinclair... 212 204 214 214 1/2
34,400 Standard Oil... 100 95 100 100 1/2
2,700 S of Cal... 80 1/2 75 1/2 79 1/2
1,400 S O N J... 150 145 150 150 1/2
4,800 S O N J pfds... 109 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2
61,400 Studebaker... 75 70 75 73 1/2
11,800 Superior Oil... 78 7 7 1/2
58,500 Texas Co... 404 378 404 404 1/2
3,100 Tex G & O... 118 117 118 118 1/2
12,400 Union Pac... 111 117 111 118 1/2
2,300 U N Fruitt... 111 111 111 110 1/2
27,600 U S Rubber... 48 47 48 47 1/2
52,600 U S Steel... 78 74 78 78 1/2
1,800 West Union... 82 81 82 82 1/2
5,800 West Elec... 43 43 43 43 1/2
14,400 White Oil... 127 107 127 127 1/2
3,300 Woolworth... 120 116 120 116 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUES STRONG

Upward Trend of Last Week Was Uninterrupted Yesterday—Prices Generally Advanced

NEW YORK, New York—Continuing the strength of the previous week, the stock market showed general price advances yesterday. Professional interests controlled the market, and effected variable gains in industrials and specialties. Rails were little changed despite the more encouraging labor situation, advices from Washington quoting labor leaders as being opposed to a railroad strike at the present time. The general list was at the day's best prices toward the close, despite the fact that call money rose to 6 per cent. Bonds were moderately active with steadiness in popular issues. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 582,400 shares.

The close was strong: American Car & Foundry 129 1/2, up 1 1/2; American Smelters 37 1/2, up 1; American Woolen 75%, up 1 1/4; Boston Cane preferred 17 1/2, up 1 1/4; General Electric 13 1/4, up 3 1/4; Houston Oil 77 1/2, up 3 1/4; Pierce-Arrow preferred 31; 2 1/2; Utah Copper 55, up 2 1/4.

Philadelphia tanners are doing well on the better grades. No. 1 leather selling at 35 to 30 cents. Both blacks and colors are active, and stocks of prime leather are sold up for future delivery.

Boston tanners of patent leather are having a good year-end business. Fair to small individual shipments leave that port weekly on foreign account.

The prospects of a good demand for the early season of 1922 is as well assured that shoe manufacturers are preparing for it, although with some degree of caution. Colored patent at 50 to 45 cents is the better selling grade at present. Good quality black brings 45 to 40 cents, but the cheaper sides are offered as low as 20 cents.

Philadelphia tanners are also busy, the top grades moving much better than the lower assortments. Foreign buyers, particularly Canadian, are taking quite a lot of the medium qualities, and offers indicate that more could be sold were tanners a bit easier in prices and terms.

The kid markets are well conditioned to pass through the dullness of an inventory season, so as the trade swings into a new year tanners feel confident that the demand will be good.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BLUE NOSE WINS FROM THE ELSIE

Nova Scotia Challenger Wins the North Atlantic Fishermen's Sailing Trophy From the Defender in Two Straight Races

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—The Blue nose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, defeated the Elsie of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the second international fishermen's race yesterday and won the sailing championship of the north Atlantic, captured last year by the Gloucesterman Esperanto. The Canadians regained the maritime laurels in two clean-cut races, in which the United States' defender was clearly outclassed by her bigger rival.

Capt. M. L. Welch of Gloucester admitted after Saturday's race that he would have been the loser even had his foretopmast not snapped in the stiff blow, and Monday his vessel, in lighter airs, showed she was unable to outpoint the Lunenburg schooner.

What the Gloucesterman may have lacked in speed her skipper tried to make up in strategy. Battling across the starting line eight lengths ahead of Blue nose, he managed to keep an ever decreasing lead on the first three legs, but Captain Walters jumped into first place on the fourth and steadily increased his hold on the championship. When the schooners rounded the fourth mark the American was more than eight minutes astern.

The wind varied between 12 and 17 knots. The heavier Blue nose was able to do little better than hold her own on the reaches, but, as in Saturday's race, the windward work told the story, the Canadian proving superior.

As the schooners rounded the third mark, for a thread to windward, the Elsie, which had led throughout the race, was pointing farther off the wind than the Blue nose and although she footed as fast, perhaps, she was unable to keep on even terms and dropped steadily to leeward.

The Boston schooner, Mayflower, barred from the contest by the trustees of the trophy on the ground that she did not come within the specifications of the deed of gift, furnished a surprise when she appeared off the first mark and proceeded to try her fortune with the legitimate contenders. Challenger and defender left her far astern and she gave up the chase a full mile short of the second mark, had a brush with the Duxawana, the Nova Scotian schooner defeated by the Gloucesterman Esperanto last year.

The official times at the finish were: Blue nose 2h. 21m. 41s.; Elsie 2h. 31m. 12s.

ARTHUR CHURCH AND ALLEN WIN

Defeat Michael Kovach and W. F. de Langh, Respectively, in Pocket Billiards Yesterday

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT		
Won	Lost	P.C.
R. E. Greenleaf.....	4	0
Arthur Church.....	4	1
James Maturo.....	3	1
Arthur Woods.....	3	1
T. H. Johnson.....	4	2
Walter Franklin.....	2	3
J. B. Keogh.....	1	3
Michael Kovach.....	1	5
W. F. de Langh.....	0	6
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Arthur Church of Yonkers, New York, and Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, were the winners in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament here Monday afternoon. Church, champion of New York State, earned his fourth victory out of five starts when he disposed of Michael Kovach of Trenton, the New Jersey title holder, by the score of 25 to 29. There was never any question about the winner, the New York Stater going out in 24 innings. He had runs of 26 and 24. The score by innings:

Arthur Church—13 1 2 0 16 25 0 8 0 2 24 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 8 0 2 12. Scratches—4. Net total—125. High run—12.

Michael Kovach—0 1 2 0 9 0 9 0 0 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 36. Scratches—4. Net total—29. High run—14.

Allen, the former National champion, defeated W. F. de Langh, the Philadelphia billiard in the tournament, by the score of 125 to 55. This was the fourth victory for Allen out of six matches while de Langh has lost six straight. Allen, like Church, also went out in 24 innings, his best runs being 27 and 25, while de Langh's best effort was 12. The score by innings:

Benjamin Allen—0 1 0 1 25 0 8 1 2 18 0 3 0 15 27 9 4 0 0 0 2 11—130. Scratches—5. Net total—125. High run—27.

W. F. de Langh—0 3 0 0 0 12 0 8 4 7 0 5 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 35. Net total—35. High run—13. Scratches—4. Net total—29. High run—14.

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Benjamin Allen—0 1 0 1 25 0 8 1 2 18 0 3 0 15 27 9 4 0 0 0 2 11—130. Scratches—5. Net total—125. High run—27.

W. F. de Langh—0 3 0 0 0 12 0 8 4 7 0 5 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 35. Net total—35. High run—13. Scratches—4. Net total—29. High run—14.

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Benjamin Allen—0 1 0 1 25 0 8 1 2 18 0 3 0 15 27 9 4 0 0 0 2 11—130. Scratches—5. Net total—125. High run—27.

FENCERS MEET IN TRIAL BOUTS

Sherman Hall of New York Athletic Club Is Easily the Star of the Preliminaries

NEW YORK, New York—Thirty-four fencers took part Saturday and Sunday in the preliminary tryouts for the team which is to represent the United States in its coming international competition with the British fencing team. The bouts were held at the home of the New York Athletic Club and furnished some excellent competition. Those who qualified in these preliminaries will compete in final trials November 5, at which time competition will also be held at three-weapons. The 10 best fencers will make up the team.

Sherman Hall of the New York

Athletic Club, winner of more

fencing championships than any other man in the United States, led the contestants in the preliminaries by taking 15 out of 17 bouts. At foils he won 9 of his 11 bouts, while he won all of his six bouts at sabers. Maj. H. F. Rayner, United States Army and personal aid to President W. G. Harding, led at foils with 11 victories and 2 defeats. H. C. Breckenridge, former assistant Secretary of War, was third. Maj. F. W. Honeycutt of the Washington Fencers Club, the present United States champion, won 5 bouts and lost 3.

Second place in the saber competition were to Sergt. J. W. Dimond of the Army Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kansas, with 8 victories and 2 defeats. Dr. E. F. Acel of the Washington Square Fencers, a comparatively new competitor, won 6 bouts and lost 3.

In the épée and dueling swords competition W. H. Russell of the Boston Athletic Association and a former champion at this style of fencing, easily led the tests with 10 victories and 2 defeats. R. W. Dutcher, also a former champion, was second with 8 victories and 3 defeats. The result of the preliminaries follow:

Foils Preliminaries

Sherman Hall defeated Sears, 5-3; Breed, 5-1; Honeycutt, 5-3; Sauer, 5-1; O'Connor, 5-1; Bishop, 5-1; Daugherty, 5-1; Hirsch, 5-1; Sellario, 5-1; Won 9 bouts; lost 1.

Maj. H. F. Rayner defeated Sears, 5-4; Breckenridge, 5-2; Breed, 5-2; Honeycutt, 5-2; O'Connor, 5-1; Aabye, 5-1; Sellario, 5-2; Hirsch, 5-0; Daugherty, 5-2; Bishop, 5-1; A'laire, 5-1; Won 11 bouts; lost 12.

Touched 31 times.

Dr. E. F. Dimond defeated Sears, 5-1; Breed, 5-2; Honeycutt, 5-3; Sauer, 5-1; Aabye, 5-1; Bishop, 5-2; A'laire, 5-1; Won 8 bouts; lost 2.

Touched 27 times.

Breed Preliminaries

Sherman Hall defeated Sears, 5-3; Breed, 5-1; McPherson, 5-3; Bishop, 5-2; Sellario, 5-3; Won 5 bouts; lost 1.

Hirsch, 5-1; Sauer, 5-1; O'Connor, 5-2; Bishop, 5-1; Won 8 bouts; lost 2.

Touched 18 times.

O'Connor defeated Sears, 5-3; Breed, 5-2; Sauer, 5-1; O'Connor, 5-2; Bishop, 5-1; Won 8 bouts; lost 2.

Touched 22 times.

Maj. Robert Sears defeated Rayner, 5-4; Breed, 5-4; Sauer, 5-2; Aabye, 5-3; Won 4 bouts; lost 4. Touched 33 times.

A'laire, 5-4; McPherson, 5-2; Sellario, 5-1; Won 4 bouts; lost 6. Touched 39 times.

F. B. O'Connor defeated Breckenridge, 5-1; Sears, 5-2; Sauer, 5-3; Aabye, 5-2; Sellario, 5-2; Hirsch, 5-1; Daugherty, 5-1; Won 7 bouts; lost 5.

Touched 35 times.

R. W. McPherson defeated Aabye, 5-4; Won 4 bouts; lost 2. Touched 11 times.

E. F. Dimond defeated Rayner, 5-4; Bishop, 5-4; Sauer, 5-3; Aabye, 5-3; Won 4 bouts; lost 4. Touched 33 times.

A'laire, 5-4; McPherson, 5-2; Sellario, 5-1; Won 4 bouts; lost 6. Touched 39 times.

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Touched 22 times.

M. S. McPherson defeated Bartol, 5-2; Fullenweider, 5-4; Bowmen, 5-1; Alaire, 5-2; Cunningham, 5-3; Schaeffer, 5-1; Walker, 5-3; Won 5 bouts; lost 5.

T. H. Johnson defeated Bartol, 5-2; Fullenweider, 5-4; Bowmen, 5-1; Alaire, 5-2; Cunningham, 5-3; Schaeffer, 5-1; Walker, 5-3; Won 5 bouts; lost 5.

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PUBLIC INTEREST SOLVES PROBLEM

Prospect of Rail Strike Breaks Deadlock Over Selection of Chairman of Public Utilities Commission of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine — Placing the public safety above his personal opinion, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, has withdrawn from his position of insistence upon the selection of Howard Davies of Yarmouth as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Maine, and has nominated Charles E. Gurney, president of the state Senate, for the post. The Governor, however, reaffirms his conviction that Mr. Davies should have been confirmed, but explains that the possibility of a railroad strike makes it essential that the commission be complete in membership and in a position to function.

In requesting Mr. Davies to approve the withdrawal of his name, and in nominating another man, Governor Baxter closes an issue which involved the fundamental of the conduct of a public servant in the administration of his office. The question arose last March when Governor Baxter requested the resignation of Benjamin F. Cleaves as chairman of the public commission on the ground that in appearing for private industrial interests before a legislative committee, Mr. Cleaves was contravening his official duty, which was to represent the people of the State.

Nomination Rejected

Following the resignation of the chairman, the Governor sent the name of Mr. Davies to the Council. It was rejected on each of the four occasions it was presented, without statement of reason or motive from the councilors. Friends of Mr. Davies found it not difficult to explain at least the inspiration of the opposition to his selection as chairman of a commission which is charged with the supervision and regulation of powerful private interests. His career in the Legislature in support of such reforms as the direct primary and state and public rights to water power resources, and against special privilege, made him unacceptable to the interests over which his position would have given him power.

The deadlock between the chief executive of the State and his councilors has obtained since the fourth rejection of the nomination. Governor Baxter has maintained his stand for Mr. Davies as a man eminently qualified for the place. The commission has, therefore, remained without a chairman until the present potential emergency arose.

Railroad Strike

In a statement announcing the change of nominee the Governor said that the railroad strike might be far-reaching. He urged "all loyal citizens to forget their differences and unite for the public interest." Governor Baxter said that the Public Utilities Commission is in touch with the transportation situation in the State, and that there must be a full commission in order that it may cooperate with other agencies and that its decisions may have legal force.

"The executive councilors," he stated, "have not agreed with me upon the chairmanship of this commission and have determined not to confirm my nomination. I regard the public safety as being paramount to my personal opinion. I believe that my oath of office requires me to act for the interest of all the people of the State, and I prefer to yield my personal preferences rather than to hold to them in this crisis."

Governor Baxter telegraphed Mr. Davies, pointing out the situation, affirming his executive confidence in the appointment, and requesting right to withdraw the nomination in the public interest.

OPERATORS BELIEVE OIL STRIKE NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BAKERSFIELD, California — The Oil Producers Association of California issued a statement here yesterday declaring that, due to the results of voting by the unions and to the general trend of opinion among the 8,000 oil workers now out on strike, this would be the last week of the strike.

Leaders of the oil workers who were approached for comment on this statement said, "We would not be surprised if the operators are correct. It is true that many of the men want to return to work."

Acceptance of the so-called "American Plan" is made the unalterable condition under which the men must return to work in an official statement issued by the operators. The union patrols are maintaining order.

CONTRACT SAID TO BAR AMERICAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The American Steamship Owners Association has made public the text of the contract between the Alexandria Cotton Shippers and the Liverpool Shipping Conference, by which the shippers' undertake to ship exclusively all their cotton designed for Liverpool and Manchester, Boston or New York, as the tonnage supplied by the regular Liverpool port conference liners.

It is said here that the agreement's statement of a rate of 30s. a ton on cotton shipped from Alexandria to Liverpool is 5s. higher than the 25s. rate offered by the United States Shipping Board. When bids were first called for, it is understood that the

British lines' offered a rate of 40s. to Liverpool, but on discovering that the board was competing for this business, the rate upon a subsequent call for bids was reduced to 30s. The agreement shows that the rate from Alexandria to the United States is 40s., or the same as offered by the board, or 20s. less than offered by the British line on their first.

This agreement is regarded here as excluding Shipping Board ships or American companies from any part of this trade, and it is understood that the board is starting a rate war to offset what is considered to be discrimination against American bottoms.

REPLY TO ATTACK ON RESERVE BANK

Governor of New York Federal Institution Declares Salaries Paid to Officials Are Lower Than Those in Other Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Criticism of the salary policy of the New York Federal Reserve Bank by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, has prompted Benjamin Strong, governor of the bank, to deny his statements as inaccurate or misleading, in a letter to Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, and to the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry of Congress, before whom Mr. Williams made part of his charges.

Replying particularly to charges made by Mr. Williams to The Manufacturers Record, Mr. Strong makes the following statement:

"That while the bank's volume of work for the year 1915 through 1920 has increased 64 times and the number of employees has increased 38 times, nevertheless the number of officers has increased only six times.

"That the average salary of all officers has remained extraordinarily constant around \$13,000.

"That the proportion of officers to employees (1 to 50) is less than that obtaining in any of the other federal reserve banks, which range from 1 to 65, the lowest, to 1 to 21, the highest, and smaller than the proportion of officers and employees in eight of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 1 to 57, to 1 to 14.

"That the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (.024 per cent), is smaller than in any of the other federal reserve banks except one, which is .023 per cent, the others running as high as .074 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from .07 per cent, the lowest, to .36 per cent, the highest.

"That the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (9.5 per cent) is smaller than that in any of the other federal reserve banks except one, which is precisely the same, the others ranging from 10.5 per cent to as high as 19.1 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 20 to 30 per cent."

RETAILERS OPPOSE VALUATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Unqualified disapproval of the American valuation clause of the Fordney Tariff Bill is expressed by the National Retail Drygoods Association, representing more than 2,200 of the leading retail stores of the United States, which employ about 400,000 persons and distribute commodities worth \$2,000,000 annually.

The association says, in a statement, that it recognizes the wisdom of careful revision of the existing tariff for American industries on a basis which will insure opportunity and prosperity for the American factory and mill operator, but that it believes that the proposed valuation plan will increase prices at a time when the whole country seems agreed that further price reductions are indispensable to the restoration of American prosperity.

The association opposes the plan also on the grounds that it would eliminate the competition that keeps prices down, that it would raise tariff duties excessively on many commodities, while seeming to lower them, that it would tend further to depreciate foreign exchange, that it would prevent international exchange of raw materials, discriminate against the American farmer and Labor, and delay the return of prosperity.

BILL SEEKS FULL WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Extension of all political rights and privileges to women on the same basis as men is provided in a bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Roland D. Sawyer, state representative. The measure would make the word "male" in all legal acts applicable as well to women in the interpretation of the courts and public authorities, unless they should deny any special privilege of women now enjoyed under the law.

"Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence for voting purposes, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children, and in all other respects," the measure reads.

HENRY FORD SEES RAIL REMEDIES

Motor Car Manufacturer Recommends Drastic Reduction of Personnel and Abolition of Unproductive Stockholders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — As a result of his successful venture into railroading, Henry Ford, manufacturer and financier, owner of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, which he transformed from a financial liability into an asset, has formulated certain remedies advocated by him as a solution for the existing weakness of the railroad industry.

In the current issue of *The Nation's Business*, Mr. Ford advocates four measures which he would apply if given the task of pulling such roads as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central out of the financial tangle in which most of the roads of the country are involved.

Mr. Ford's recommendations, as set forth for the benefit of less successful railroad managers, are four in number and deal with mechanical as well as managerial changes in operation of the transportation systems. They are: redesigning of rolling stock to get rid of surplus weight, expedition of freight delivery to do away with idle cars and engines, discharge of unnecessary employees, especially in the legal staff, and getting rid of the "unproductive stockholder" who has no interest in the road other than securing the largest possible dividends from it.

DRYS PLAN TO HAVE OFFENDERS TRIED

New York Anti-Saloon League Will Follow Up Cases of Those Dropped From Enforcement Forces for False Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Upholders of orderly government under law are rejoicing over the evidence that the federal government, through its prohibition department, has actually begun to function in the matter of prohibition enforcement, according to the Anti-Saloon League of New York. The league believes that if men, like a number of those who have been unquestionably guilty of conspiracy in making false reports respecting issuance of permits, draw pay from the government they have helped defraud up to the time they are allowed to depart decently with their ill-gotten gains, it will tend to make others think themselves foolish to refuse easy and safe money offered.

The real purpose of a railroad is to serve the public. There is no reason why it should be diverted from that service and set to doing an entirely different thing, putting money into the pockets of stockholders who make no contribution to the road's actual operation. Paying dividends to these people is a burden which should be lifted from the railroads. The greater the overcapitalization, the heavier the overcapitalization, the heavier the burden. It bears them down and prevents them from serving their purpose. In the end the public pays these dividends. They are a tax on the whole people.

"There is a possible and practical system of financing railroads by which those contributing the money will be in position to aid directly to the success of the undertaking. If he breaks on a railroad owns stock in it he has an additional inducement to competent service. Better service is a valuable by-product which will come from his ownership of stock. If the railroad is a success it is due to him, and his fellow workmen, and they are entitled to the profits."

Railroading and Finance

Mr. Ford attacks the present tendency to consider railroading in terms of finance, expecting financial management to furnish both the motive power and the aim of railroad management.

"We talk too much about finance," he is quoted as saying. "The first thing is to make a railroad work. Then there will be no trouble about finances. The trouble is that we start with finance and expect finance to make the road go."

The tax of delayed freight, according to his assertion, is a heavy and unnecessary burden on both industry and the railroads.

If a car takes more time than it should to deliver its load at its destination, it is not, of course, earning as much as it should for the road. It is just as much waste as it would be for a man to take two days on a one-man job. It is more so, because that car is likely to hold another car back. But there is another point. It is lengthening the time of the turnover of the shipper, and that, too, is waste of money and everything else.

"When freight is tied up in these unnecessary delays, the rolling stock of railroads is tied up also. If it takes a road twice as long as necessary to deliver its freight, it will require twice the number of cars. There will be twice as much freight in yards, so they will have to be bigger. All of which is aside from the interference with other traffic. Freight can be kept moving. I would keep it moving."

Much Unnecessary Legal Aid

Another step advocated, that of simplifying the legal branch and claims department, which now constitute an important phase of railroad management, has been tried out with great success on his own road, it is claimed. According to Mr. Ford, most railroads have enough lawyers working for them to operate them if they were engaged in useful work.

"One of the first things is to dispense with the legal staff. A well-managed road needs less of that sort of service. We did just this on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. The lawyers are mostly in the claims department, which is one of the most wasteful branches of railroad operation. Any small claim against a railroad is very likely to knock about the claims department for weeks or months, to require endless clerical attention, to clog the machine to cost many times as much as it would to pay it. Proper organization would lead, at the time it is first presented, to establishing the facts about it and settling it on the basis of justice. It would keep all this detail off the

books. Few claimants would refuse to settle on the basis of the facts."

Success of Ford Road

Answering charges that his success in operating the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton was due to the fact that he had merely made it a "plant facility of a great manufacturing business," Mr. Ford pointed out that the great majority of the freight which goes over his road goes over other roads, too, since it crosses most of the continental lines.

"We don't claim to have done anything new in railroading, yet. We have only taken the old system of operation and cut off its obvious absurdities. Even the old system of railroading, brought up to efficiency, would be an immense change for this country. We have simply cut out the loafing of men, the loafing of engines, and the loafing of cars. The result seems to have surprised many people. But there is no mystery or magic about it. Anyone can do it."

"I don't like to appear as criticizing any railroad manager, for I have never done so. With their stockholders on their backs and their banker bosses who don't know anything about railroading, what can they do? They must be liberated from the present system. And you can't do that by giving them \$500,000,000 to perpetuate the present bad system, either."

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CENSORSHIP LAW TO GO TO PEOPLE

Final Steps Taken by Both Sides in Anticipation of Referendum on Massachusetts Regulation of Motion Pictures

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The movement for motion picture censorship in Massachusetts has turned into another phase with the filing of arguments by both sides in anticipation of the state referendum to be held in the fall of 1922. It is felt by proponents of the measure that enactment of a censorship law in this Commonwealth will do much to aid the work elsewhere, and indications are that the motion picture interests are equally aware that the State's action is highly significant. The fact that the statement, "the Massachusetts censorship law must be defeated," has been made by some of the leaders of the industry is regarded as lending great importance to the issue.

Work for a censorship law in Massachusetts began in 1919, and a measure was passed by the Legislature of 1919-20. This was vetoed by the governor on the ground of unconstitutionality. The 1920-21 General Court enacted a measure establishing the Commissioner of Public Safety as censor and requiring previewing of all films to be shown in the State. Failing to block the bill in the Legislature, the interests obtained the 15,000 signatures necessary for a petition for referendum, filed the petition, and suspended, thereby, the operation of the law until it is submitted to the voters at the next state election.

Censorship Argument

In the argument for the law, B. Preston Clark points out that the Legislature has twice gone on record for the bill, that it has been declared constitutional and that the United States Supreme Court has upheld similar measures enacted in other states. He asserts that the law does not interfere with present amusement regulations, but requires a minimum standard of film. Mr. Clark says that the statute is sound and reasonable, centers responsibility and "reflects the undoubted wish of the general public for cleanliness and decency with the least possible hardship to the industry."

The proponents point out, also, that the motion picture industry is the only great industry which has thus far kept free of control. They quote William A. Brady, motion picture producer, as defying control and asserting that "we can decide what shall be shown on every screen in the nation."

"Has the time come," the proponents demand, "when any great financial interest from outside our State shall say to our citizens, 'You cannot have what you want, but what we desire you to have'?" Our policy of Massachusetts has always been that everything which is in constant and universal use shall be properly safeguarded by the strong arm of the State. We do so guard food, water, automobiles, telephones. It is common knowledge that the standards of the present films are such that their teachings put into practice would seriously mar the family life on which all civilization is based.

Position of State

"Massachusetts cannot say what California, where 95 per cent of American films are made, shall produce. But Massachusetts has the moral right and the responsibility of determining what shall be exhibited within her boundaries."

In their argument the opponents of the law decry it as an attempt to "legislate morals into people," and particularly stress that it is a dangerous "one-man law." They assert that such a law makes "graft" possible, will increase admission prices and affect an amusement provided to vast numbers cheaply which, unwisely restricted, will not entertain. Determination of what children should see on the screen should be left to the parents; existing law and licensing regulations are sufficient; local control is preferable to state; no man is qualified to sit as censor, the opponents declare.

The opposition cites several films which, they say, censors cut, and demand of the public whether they are inimical. They appeal to the individual not to surrender the right to see or do what he wishes, or to give up his freedom of thought and selection. They conclude with a plea to vote "no," if "you value local government and personal liberty."

SHIPBUILDING PLANT FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Pacific coast is to have a large, new shipbuilding plant, located at San Francisco, according to an announcement at the middle of October by George A. Arnes, one of the best known shipbuilders on the coast, who recently resigned as general manager of the Moore Shipbuilding Company, at Oakland, California. Mr. Moore announced that he has completed arrangements whereby he becomes president of the new shipbuilding and ship-repair plant to be established in the city beside the Golden Gate. Associated with him in the undertaking are John Mooney, superintendent of construction at the Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Company's yard at Seattle, during the war, who will be the general manager, and James Young, former assistant to the president of the same company, who becomes secretary-treasurer of the new corporation.

The site of the new yard is at the lower end of Battery Street, San

Francisco, the plant including the Muir & Simons Machine Works, which will furnish the nucleus of the machine shops of the shipbuilding and repair plant. The main occupation of the new yard will be ship repair, since there is little or no building at present, but ample room for ways has been obtained, to provide for the construction of hulls when they again come into demand. Prior to his connection with the Moore Shipbuilding Company, at whose yard he directed the construction of every ship turned out from 1918 to 1921, Mr. Arnes was engineer-in-chief at the Union Iron Works for 15 years. This is the San Francisco plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

EFFECT OF HIGHER SURTAX DESCRIBED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The effect of higher surtaxes on varying profits of active business is described in a brief prepared by Robert E. Reed, counsel for the taxation committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and sent out to the State Finance Committee.

Mr. Reed finds that whether the maximum surtax rate is finally fixed at 32 or 50 per cent, the varying yearly profits of active business will continue to bear much of its heaviest burden as compared with the periodic secure income of the wealthy investor. He finds that earned income is paying the bulk of the taxes, that unearned income is paying relatively less every year and that non-corporate business bears the brunt of the surtaxes.

Mr. Reed proposes to add this plan or equalization to section 21:

"FOR the purpose of the tax imposed by this section, the taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to 30 per cent of the net income from a trade, business or profession carried on by him, or for salaries, commissions, fees, or other compensation for his personal services. Such net income will be separately computed for the purpose of this section under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary."

Mr. Reed points out that it is possible to limit this provision to amounts in excess, say, of \$30,000, or to provide a limited rate of 15 per cent on business income in excess of, say, \$32,000.

ENFORCEMENT LAW FOR CALIFORNIA CITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The city of Oakland has suddenly found itself provided with a new weapon for use against liquor vendors, in the Hart ordinance, ratified by the electorate some years ago, and just declared to be still in force, in an opinion handed down by Leon Gray, city attorney. The ordinance provides that anyone dealing in "spirituous, malt or fermented liquors" must pay a license to the city. This license is fixed at \$25 a quarter year for drug stores, and \$150 for the same period for saloons and other liquor dealers.

The ordinance makes its violation a misdemeanor. In the case of drug stores, the ordinance has not been enforced since war-time prohibition went into effect, and the city attorney is now investigating to learn if the liquor selling druggists can be compelled to pay all back revenue due the city under this ordinance. Under the present Volstead Act, it is, of course, unlawful for anyone except a druggist to sell liquor, but other persons so selling liquor can still be arrested for failing to apply for a license, even though the city could not grant such a license if it were applied for. This

Many alterations have been made in

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, BELFAST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND is now in being and meeting for the actual work of legislation and administration. It is in accordance with the traditional contrariety of everything in Ireland that Ulster, which for 50 years has waged a strenuous and ceaseless war against Home Rule in any shape or form, should have a Home Rule Parliament functioning, whilst Southern Ireland, which has struggled and fought for Home Rule, should reject the right with contumely and scorn when offered them. Na-

mons. The arrangement of the seating is similar to that of the lower chamber.

What was formerly the professors' residence has been set apart for offices for the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, and the class rooms, students' rooms, etc., are to be utilized as departmental offices, post offices, telephone office and dining room. There also a refreshment room, to which the public will have access and which promises to become a center of social activity.

Thus the Parliament on College Green starts well equipped for a career which must prove historic, even if brief. The first act of the Commons when it met there was to sanction the purchase of the Stormont Castle and demesne upon which to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Stormont Castle

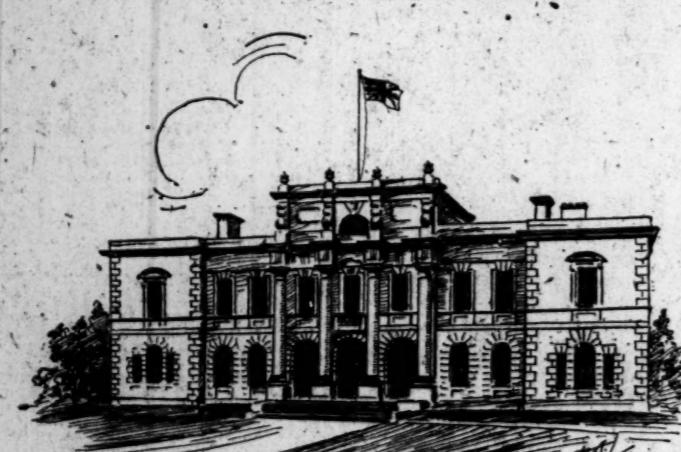
nationalists and patriots for half a century have demanded the restoration of their Parliament on College Green. Ulster has inaugurated a Parliament on College Green, but it is College Green, Belfast, not College Green, Dublin. Northern Unionists, on the plea of preserving their unionism, have established their Parliament temporarily at least, on College Green, Belfast, while Southern Nationalists, on the plea of maintaining their nationalism have rejected the offer of a Parliament on College Green, Dublin, though the British Government offered to place the ancient building at their disposal and find other accommodations for the Bank of Ireland which now occupies it. The facts are quite whimsically Irish.

But there is nothing whimsical about Ulster's intentions regarding their Parliament. The people mean it to last, and are bent on laying its foundations truly and well. Having acquired the theological college of the Presbyterian Church—the Assembly's College, as it is popularly known—on a three years' lease, they set about fitting it for its work with an energy and thoroughness which overcame all obstacles, and when recently in the Senate and the Commons the speakers of the two houses took their seats, everything was in perfect order.

The college, or, as it should now be called, the Parliament House, is excellently situated, central, yet removed from the noise and hubbub of the city, within a stone's throw of the university and flanked by the handsome Botanic Park. It is a classic building with a handsome Roman facade in stone, but it has neither the imposing appearance nor the extensive accommodation befitting the legislative home of a new "dominion." Otherwise there would have been no necessity to look farther afield, and the temporary lease might well have been transformed into permanent acquisition.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Assembly's College, now the Parliament House

point has been upheld in the Massachusetts courts, and James Drew, chief of police in Oakland, has been instructed by Frank Colburn, commissioner of public safety, to enforce the Hart ordinance in every particular.

CHURCHES UPHOLD CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The executive of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada has passed a resolution in fullest sympathy with the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments called by President Harding. The resolution calls for all churches within the jurisdiction of the general conference to cooperate with evangelical churches of other nations in observing Sunday, November 6, as widely as possible as a day of special prayer for disarmament, self-examination and supplication. In resolution on the League of Nations the committee heartily commended it to the sympathy, support and prayers of the whole church, and urged the pulpits and the press to constantly keep the people informed concerning the great international organization and to help toward its success.

The interior of the college. The Gamble Library Hall has become the House of Commons. It is the largest apartment in the building and was formerly the meeting place of the college faculty. It has been made a replica in miniature of the House at Westminster. It has seating accommodation for 48 members—the House numbers 52, but as 12 are Nationalists or Sinn Feiners and have declared their intention not to take their seats, this is likely to prove quite ample—arranged to the right and left of the Speaker's chair. There are division lobbies for "Ayes" and "Noes," the seats are upholstered in red and the hanging and other appointments are in that color. There is a Strangers' Gallery, which will accommodate about 70 visitors, a Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, a Speakers' Gallery and a Sergeant-at-Arms' Gallery, while the pressmen are accommodated on each side of the chair.

The Senate is housed in the former chapel of the college. It is on the ground floor and is a beautiful and reposeful apartment quite in keeping with the dignity and importance of an upper chamber, the handsome stained glass windows giving an air of distinction lacking in the House of Com-

mons. The arrangement of the seating is similar to that of the lower chamber.

What was formerly the professors' residence has been set apart for offices for the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, and the class rooms, students' rooms, etc., are to be utilized as departmental offices, post offices, telephone office and dining room. There also a refreshment room, to which the public will have access and which promises to become a center of social activity.

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YALE CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL IS OPENED

Reduction of Armaments to Be Topic to Be Discussed During Week by New Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Reduction of armaments is to occupy a prominent place among the subjects to be considered by the Yale University School of Citizenship, which opened last night under the auspices of the Connecticut League of Women Voters and which will continue throughout the week. Twenty members of the Yale faculty are to give lectures and conduct discussions. The first lecture came last night when State Senator Bakewell, who is also professor of philosophy at Yale, talked on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

Not only will Mr. Irwin, active opponent of militarism, speak on "The Reduction of Armaments" but two of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, Profs. Clive Day and Charles Seymour, will speak respectively on the economic and political aspects of international relationships, and Prof. E. M. Borchard, expert on international law and a most interesting and indefatigable speaker on "Disarmament," will outline "The Economic Factors of Foreign Policy in Their Relation to Armaments."

Topics to be taken up today include educational advancement and social welfare. Town and city, state and national days will be observed and a wide range of subjects discussed before the final session of the school next Friday. Miss Mary Buckley, who, as chairman of citizenship, evolved the idea of the school, said that it is undertaken as the response to a very real demand from the women. "One of the most successful branches of the League of Women Voters was started," she said, "after an experience in practical politics which convinced the women of a certain town that they needed help. It seems that all the better element in the town wished to oust two officials, but the men had said hopelessly, 'It is no use, they are too securely entrenched in the machine.' However, last autumn, after the women were enfranchised, a vigorous campaign was initiated, petitions were circulated, the Legislature was besieged and victory was won."

"But the women, bless their hearts, were not satisfied with that. They said: 'We must never again be so ignorant; and have to ask so many questions and be told so many things that are not so.' So they formed a league and are attending the school almost 100 per cent and bid fair to become a group which will have a marked influence in the advancement of democratic ideals in Connecticut. "You see," said Miss Buckley enthusiastically, "that is the point—to get ready to extend our activities into the more fundamental field of helping our democracy function. Instead of relieving the sufferings of war we hope to use our citizenship to prevent war, to help in the fight for clean politics in our government and to join intelligently in the new progressive movements for government reforms and social progress."

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At the "Old Vic," London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "Richard II," revived at the "Old Vic" London. The cast: King Richard the Second . . . Ernest Milton; John of Gaunt . . . Wilfrid Walter; Edmund Langley . . . John Gode; Henry Bolingbroke . . . Rupert Harvey; Duke of Aumerle . . . Alan Watts; Thomas Mowbray . . . Austin Trevor; Bushy . . . Francis Langley; Bagot . . . Haydn Barton; Green' . . . Maxwell Wray; Earl of Northumberland . . . Douglas Hutchinson; Lord Ross . . . Dudley Arthur; Lord Willoughby . . . Francis Sullivan; Lord Berkeley . . . Alan Sims; Bishop of Carlisle . . . Austin Trevor; Earl of Salisbury . . . H. Reynor Barton; Sir Stephen Scroop . . . Francis Langley; Lord Marchioness . . . Arthur Sulky; Lord Hastings . . . Francis Sullivan; Duke of Surrey . . . Andrew Leigh; First Gardener . . . D. Hay Petrie; Pages of the Queen . . . Agnes Carter; Stellis Groom . . . D. Hay Petrie; Queen . . . Esther Whitehouse; Duchess of York . . . Florence Buckton; Duchess of Gloucester . . . Jane Bacon; First Lady . . . Frances Peterson; Second Lady . . . Doris Hawley.

LONDON, England—"Much Ado About Nothing," which opened the new Shakespearian season at the "Old Vic," was not a particularly interesting production; but of "Richard II" that followed it there is a quite different tale to tell. It is, perhaps, the best thing done at the Waterloo Roadhouse, since the delightful revival there of "Romeo and Juliet," which, in its lyrical impulsion the historical tragedy curiously resembles. The two plays no doubt were written nearly in sequence.

"Richard II," be it said at once, suits the Vic company well. It affords to the men, and they are rather stronger just now than the women, excellent opportunities for spirited rhetorical declamation, and for earnest, vigorous acting, that contrasts most effectively with the subtler methods necessarily adopted by the actor who plays that outstanding figure, the king.

Those who had seen Mr. Milton's "Richard II" would certainly afford his talents full scope. All so it proved. Mr. Milton revealed all the qualities necessary for his arduous part-act, elocution, intellectuality, refinement, poetry, acute sensibility, and a command of pathos that never sacrificed dignity to sentiment. These gifts and graces made this performance thoroughly interesting from first to last, and gave—as did the old production—delight to his hearers.

This is not to say that we approved wholly of Mr. Milton's rendering of the king. The character of this wild, weak, self-centered, and self-pitying prince is so subtly portrayed by Shakespeare that no two renderings can ever be quite alike, any more than they can in the case of Richard's nobler compeer, Hamlet. Mr. Milton's conception, we thought, was a touch too fantastic and theatrical, especially in the opening scenes. The actor inclined at times to pitch his voice a tone too high, to become a little singsongy, and to overemphasize, as in the magnificent speech wherein, standing upon the Welsh coast, before Berkely Castle, Richard descants upon the mortality of kings.

We could imagine a deeper and more poignant intensity of effect produced here by speaking rather more inwardly and naturally, with less apparent regard to outward appeal and the sympathies of those about him. It seems to us also that Richard's innate sense of the majesty of kingship would have forbidden a laugh upon "farewell, king"; and that the same mental quality, together with the man's morbid self-pity would have given more of pride and of outraged dignity to the lines.

You may my glories and my state depose, But not my griefs; still am I king of those.

Nor did we think that the irony in "Glorious Richard leave to live till Richard die" rang altogether true. Surrender seems more natural here.

But these are only minor points. All the later and more purely pathetic utterances—notably the speech from the castle walls, and those in the deposition scenes—seemed to us to be almost perfectly done, and were full of beautiful and truthful touches. Yet, despite all the sympathy that he can evoke in the part, Mr. Milton—even after the risk of alienating thoughtless hearers—dared throughout to reveal to us the weak viciousness of the king's character, and made no attempt to hide the selfishness darkening its poetry, its lovely imaginings, and its intellectual grace. All that is much to his credit; and if we have criticized his performance, it is only out of interest in an admirable and conscientious piece of work upon which the actor is to be warmly congratulated.

This Richard was happy also in having for his principal antagonist a Bolingbroke whose style is the antithesis of his own. Mr. Rupert Harvey is essentially a straight actor, strong and earnest, and gifted with a fine voice and a commanding presence. He made the usurping king a real figure, his acting being marred only by an occasional tendency to stiffness. A little more flexibility would certainly enhance the effect.

Almost all the other parts were excellently done, and we liked particularly Mr. Ernest Meads' vigorously conceived Northumberland, and Mr. Wilfrid Walter's Gaunt. The women have not much opportunity in "Richard II," but Miss Esther Whitehouse was sympathetic and appealing as the queen, and Miss Florence Buckton, the company's new leading lady, by reason of earnestness and intensity, made her short part of the Duchess of York stand out in a manner that gives high promise of good things to come. Costumes and setting were beautiful. It would be better to give it in the

without being overdone and the whole production may be welcomed as one of the best that Mr. Robert Atkins, the producer, has ever given at the "Old Vic." From beginning to end it was keenly followed and enthusiastically received by a large audience.

"LES FÂCHEUX" AT COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A little in advance of the occasion, but in preparation for the great Molière Festival which is to be held in celebration of the French dramatists' Tercentenary, the Comédie-Française has just produced "Les Fâcheux." It was a most interesting production. Not for 30 years has it been seen on the Paris boards and one wonders how it comes about that such an excellent piece of work in its kind has been so neglected. Naturally it is impossible for the Comédie-Française to keep all the Molière plays in its current repertory but although one cannot describe "Les Fâcheux" as figuring among the most notable of the Molière plays it has undoubtedly a certain historical interest besides being exceedingly diverting.

The Comédie-Française, then, is to be felicitated on reviving this old work. In these days when the revue has grown to such importance in the theater—and is usually so badly done—it is desirable to reproduce "Les Fâcheux" if only to give to revue-writers a model and an example of how this sort of thing ought to be done.

"Les Fâcheux" may be called the first of the revues yet. Perhaps the phrase savours of paradox. No epigram can be taken literally. Nevertheless there is a definite sense in which "Les Fâcheux" was indeed the precursor of the modern revue and it is for this reason, apart from its intrinsic merits, that it possesses an historical interest.

What happened was this. The Surintendant Fouquet just before his downfall and arrest decided suddenly to organize a great fête at Vaux. Molière was then well known, though he had not produced his best work, and was at the head of a company of players. He was commissioned to present a new entertainment. He had only a fortnight in which to write a piece in verse, rehearse it, and produce it. Little wonder if some of the verses are weak! Little wonder if the plot is uncommonly slight and the construction loose! In these circumstances Molière could only string on a central thread a number of incidents, a number of characters.

The effects thus obtained, in the hands of the skillful, have lent themselves to stylization on the one hand and realism on the other. And since the theater is preeminently the art for the people, and the people still demand realism, it is in this field that the problems of the producer are greatest.

The cinema has taught people to demand a realism in settings hitherto undreamed of. The camera and actors can be transported to the mountains of the Himalayas, the deserts of America, or the confines of an apartment, and preserve that quality of atmosphere to be obtained only from the actual.

Atmosphere, one of the chief problems of the modern painter then, is also that of the modern producer for the stage. He can no longer satisfy his audience with a mere painted illusion of miles of landscape starting from a definite line on the stage, leaving the all too apparent fact that only a few feet separate them. Atmosphere is color, color is not paint, and paint is not color. We must always accept the painter's convention of paint. And in proportion to his skill in representing us in its representation of color will he succeed in obtaining atmosphere.

Color is only truly observed through the spectrum. And the painter and mathematician have differed in their application of its analysis. To the first blue, red, and yellow are the primaries from which his whole gamut of color is obtained. To the second the true primaries are green, red and yellow. Now between these two systems the theatrical man of experiment and knowledge has devised green, magenta and yellow as working primaries, to obtain the best results, and we must here remember that this compromise uses both paint and color to produce effects. So in America, Germany, Russia and Sweden, thinking producers, have used a system of painting peculiar to the stage for observation under peculiar lighting methods. But at best these have been unsystematic, the artist doing things which color laws would condemn, provide the other. But it is not the work of William LeBaron and Dorothy Donnelly upon which these successes are founded. Book and lyrics, though above average, are not distinguished. The music is, and that is much to be grateful for.

Victor Jacobi's score for the Dillingham production at the Globe is richly melodious and adheres closely to the mood and manner of whatever matter may be in hand on the stage. One or two numbers, good enough in themselves, have little or nothing to do with the context, and there are no ensembles, except as full chorus repetition of dominant numbers are sung to close the acts. And yet this is better than musical comedy, better even than what claims to be, "musical play." Although it lacks some of the distinctive characteristics of operetta, it deserves a place in that class. John Charles Thomas sings his hero with a fine sense of romance. Few if any baritones of the American light musical stage approach his richness of tone. Joseph Urbán's settings add splendor to this entertainment.

In "Blossom Time" Sigmund Romberg has adapted many of the Shubert melodies with a respectful hand. Always music and context are closely related. The melodies are sung well, especially by Bertram Peacock and Howard Marsh. Mr. Peacock's Schubert is something of a triumph. His voice, whose natural quality is remarkably free from the restrictions of misuse, gains further effect through his ability to act. This Schubert expresses the actor's honest effort to understand the musician's character as well as to approximate his personal appearance. This is good acting, and such acting rarely goes hand in hand with good singing on the light musical stage.

These used as shadowgraphs produce something of the effect described above, and many readers will readily understand the system if they can imagine the shadowgraph toys of childhood, colored.

Then recently in Stockholm at the Theater Royal, the scenic effects of "Sampson and Delilah" were produced by projecting on a panoramic screen sensitive to light, negatives of clouds and the objects of the atmospheric scene. Mr. André, the inventor, thus

conditions in which it was originally given by Molière—that is to say without excessive preparation, in a spirit of abandon and jollity. Emphatically "Les Fâcheux" does not gain by being taken too seriously and perhaps a company of revue artists might improve upon the production of the great Comédie-Française with its graver traditions. But although this is said, although a little more spontaneity would be good, the production as a whole was satisfactory and makes one look forward with even more interest to the Molière cycle that is promised during the month of January, when nearly all the plays are to be given.

STAGE LIGHTING

Revolution in Scenography
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the problems of the old stage-setting, that of lighting was perhaps the simplest. Of all the problems of the modern stage, that of lighting is perhaps the most complex and difficult. For 100 years the float, foot and perch lights have been the same, and with this difference, that in the earliest days oil lamps were used, then gas, giving place in our day to electricity. But the basic idea has remained the same.

Gordon Craig and Max Reinhardt, the two great scenic reformers, have concerned themselves very largely with this problem of stage lighting. They have insisted on light coming from one direction, thus giving people and objects rational shadows, in place of the "all over" method, which often gave people either no shadows at all, or threw them across miles of painted landscape on the backcloth. They found that shadows may be beautiful massed in the design of a scene. Just as Rembrandt gave his portraits a decorative unity by lighting from one direction, so these scenographers and those who follow them, by means of lighting, make the parts of their stage design blend into a complete picture with accents and contrasts.

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But Mr. Adrian Samoiloff has gone still further, for by his wonderful new method he can change in an instant a mountain scene into an Indian Temple—"The Peep Show"—at the Hippodrome to demonstrate this revolution in stage effects. "The Valley of Echoes" is a daylight view in the mountains with two characters, a girl with dark hair in a dark skirt and sleeveless jumper, and man in dark clothes and beard. The color of this scene testifies to the artistic ability of the designer. The sky is the bluest imaginable, the cloth giving miles of atmospheric perspective, being in reality only 20 feet from the audience.

Suddenly a different colored light is switched on, and an Indian Temple is there in place of the valley, with a moonlit sky. The heroine's hair has changed to golden, her dress has become oriental, while the man has a striped gown and a white beard. A further change, just as swiftly, and there with an abundance of notes and instructions. It was written throughout in pencil. Nobody seems to have known anything at all about this work until it was discovered, and there is some mystery as to why Perez Galdós never finished it. There is evidence that he was at work upon it when at his best, and it is thought that he laid it aside to wait for an opportunity of devoting himself to it with the utmost seriousness and intensity.

What there is of it is said to be full of literary beauty and subtle thoughts, while the chief characters are declared to be among the very strongest that Galdós ever delineated. It seems to be something of a pathetic satire, depicting rural life in Spain with great dramatic force and harsh realism, and showing up the evils of caciquismo as it is practiced today, as it was yesterday. This theme will certainly appeal to Spanish audiences now, for one of the biggest successes that Madrid has known in recent years has been a comedy dealing with the same subject.

Galdós laid his scene in an imaginary town which he has called Agramonte.

His hero is a fine type with the name Anton Caballeto, and the heroine, Malva, is said to be one of the finest of the Galdós gallery of women.

This play in the rough was shown by Galdós' daughter to the Quintero brothers, who asked that they might be allowed to complete it and prepare it for the stage. Consent was given, and during most of the summer the Quinteros, who have been in retreat at the Escorial, have been working upon it and have been delighted with their labor. They have now finished, and in view of the power of the leading character they have determined to change the name of the piece and give it the title of "Anton Caballero."

The only question remaining was as to who should produce it. The Quinteros came to the conclusion that there is only one actor in Spain capable of doing full justice to the chief part and that is Enrique Borras. Borras has been approached in the matter, delighted with the idea, and the play will be produced early in his forthcoming season at the Centro Theater in Madrid.

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A NEW DRAMA
BY PEREZ GALDOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—So far as has been known, Benito Perez Galdos left little or no unpublished work behind him. But, in going through his papers a little while back, his daughter discovered the rough sketch of a play to which he had given the title of "Los Bandidos." It was really little more than an outline, filled in here and there with an abundance of notes and instructions. It was written throughout in pencil. Nobody seems to have known anything at all about this work until it was discovered, and there is some mystery as to why Perez Galdos never finished it. There is evidence that he was at work upon it when at his best, and it is thought that he laid it aside to wait for an opportunity of devoting himself to it with the utmost seriousness and intensity.

Suddenly a different colored light is switched on, and an Indian Temple is there in place of the valley, with a moonlit sky. The heroine's hair has changed to golden, her dress has become oriental, while the man has a striped gown and a white beard. A further change, just as swiftly, and there with an abundance of notes and instructions. It was written throughout in pencil. Nobody seems to have known anything at all about this work until it was discovered, and there is some mystery as to why Perez Galdos never finished it. There is evidence that he was at work upon it when at his best, and it is thought that he laid it aside to wait for an opportunity of devoting himself to it with the utmost seriousness and intensity.

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THE HOME FORUM

At the Beginning of My Holiday

"How I do pity all the lords and great gentlemen with nothing in the world to do except to find out how to make things pleasant, and new places to go to, and new ways of spending their money; at least, I always pity them at the beginning of my holiday, though perhaps when one first comes back to eleven months' hard grind in town the feeling isn't quite so strong." Dick confides to us in Thomas Hughes' "The Scouring of the White Horse."

"At any rate, I wouldn't have changed places with the greatest lord in the land on Tuesday morning, September fifteenth. I was up as soon as it was light, and saw the sun rise over the Gray's Inn Lane chimney-pots; and I declare they looked quite beautiful. I didn't know at all before what a fine outline they make when the rays come flat along the roofs; and mean often to get up in time to see them by sunrise next summer; but just now it's very cold of mornings, and I dare say they don't look so well. When I put my head out of the window it was quite clear and fresh, and I thought I could smell the country.

"I hadn't much to do, for I had packed my bag overnight; but I went over all my things again, and changed the places of some of them in my old bureau (which belonged to my father, who was clerk for forty years in one of the oldest houses in Clement's Inn), and locked up all the drawers; and then I set to work to lay breakfast for three; for I had asked my two friends to come and see me off, and they had made it all up with my landlady. So about six o'clock they came in, and we had a capital breakfast; and then we started off to walk up to the Paddington Station, carrying my bag between us. I had settled to go by the seven-thirty train, because if I hadn't they couldn't have come with me; besides, it is the first train which stops at Farringdon-road; and I was very glad when we got into the bustle of the station, for they were rather low, and I felt almost ashamed of being so jolly, though certainly they had had their holiday earlier in the year. But when I saw their faces out of the window of the third-class carriage, just as the starting-bell rang I should like to have paid their fares out of my pocket, if they could have gone with me.

"However, by the time we got past Wormwood Scrubs (which looked so fresh and breezy with the gossamer lying all over it), I could think of nothing else but the country and my holiday. How I did enjoy the pretty hill with the church at top and the stream at the bottom by Hanwell, and the great old trees about half a mile off on the right before you get to Slough, and the view of Windsor Castle, and crossing the Thames at Maidenhead, with its splendid weeping willows, and the old Bath-road bridge,

and the reach beyond with the woods coming down to the bank, and the great lords' houses up above. And then all the corn-fields, though by this time most of them were only stubble, and Reading town, and the great lasher at Pangbourne, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight to welcome me into Berkshire; and the great stretches of open land about Wallingford-road and Didcot. And after that came great green pasture-fields, and orchards, and grey-stone farm-houses, and before I could turn round we were at Farringdon-road station, and it was quarter past eleven. As I got out and gave up my ticket, I couldn't help thinking of the two lines Jem Fisher would go on saying when we went out walking in Combe Wood and

Then Overflowed the World

Day:

Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day bolts at last:
Bells, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's
brim
Where spouting and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth-flake troubled the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away:
But forth one wavelet, then another,
curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed.
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then
overflowed the world. . . .

—Robert Browning.

every variety of mass one upon another, and stretching as far as Martinae and even beyond it. Surrounded on all sides by mountains which, further on towards the horizon, seemed continually to multiply and to tower higher and higher, we stood on the confines of Valais and Savoy. . . .

The wind now blew sharp and it began to snow a little as we commenced our descent, which was rough and wild enough, through an ancient forest of pines, which had taken root on the fences of the gneiss. Torn up by the winds, the trunks and roots lay rotting together and the rocks which were loosened at the same time were lying in rough masses among them.

At last we reached the valley where the river Trent takes its rise from a glacier, and passing the village of

and its necessary relation to this new invention of his which was so soon to revolutionize the motive power of the world. Or he would perhaps have talked to you as he did to me, of his theories and beliefs and of what he felt sure the future would bring forth.

"The days of steam-power are already numbered. This new force is almost within my grasp. I know people laugh, but so they have always done. All inventors who have benefited mankind have first been received with ridicule. I can expect no better treatment. But I have no fear of the result. The steady destruction of our forests and the eating up of our coal-fields must throw us back on chemistry for our working power. There is only one solution of this problem—it lies in the employment of a force

Our Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor WHEN Christ Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven," he was giving to the world, as well as to those disciples, a comprehension of the one God who is universal Love, the creator of all life. He did not teach them to pray to "my Father" and thus indicate minds or gods many. It is quite true that Jesus did often use the expression "my Father," as in "I and my Father are one"; but he knew that the "I" of which he spoke was not the human Jesus, but the Christ which was his true reflection of Life, of the Father, and which is universally as well as individually expressed. So in teaching struggling humanity how to pray he wisely used the term "our Father"; for no one knew better than he, that until mortals learn how to pray to "our Father" they cannot know how to pray to "my Father."

It is the perfect understanding of this doctrine of one universal God which Jesus taught, that Mary Baker Eddy has given to the world in her marvelous book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." For some three hundred years after his earthly appearance, the disciples of Christ Jesus understood and used his teachings; but under the dense materiality of the age this doctrine of one universal Mind was allowed to sink into oblivion. It was not until Mrs. Eddy, after years of patient seeking and striving, discovered the law and absolute rule regarding the one Mind, or God, that mankind was again put in touch with that divine power which heals the sick and the sinning, and demonstrates harmony in the midst of the conglomeration which mortals have ignorantly called life.

In a letter, written to Mrs. Lund Washington soon after her arrival, Mrs. Washington said: "The apartment for business is only about sixteen feet square and has a large fireplace. The house is built of stone. The walls are very thick and below a deep east window, out of which the General can look out upon the encampment, he had a box made, which appears as a part of the casement, with a blind trapdoor at the top, in which he keeps his valuable papers."

And here we found the little box beneath the east window, seventeen inches long and ten and a half inches deep, divided into two compartments. To think that papers upon which, to a certain extent, hung the fate of a nation, should have been stored away in that tiny box seemed no less wonderful than that General Washington and his officers should have been able to hold their councils of war in this little room only thirteen feet square, even smaller than Mrs. Washington described it in writing home.

The log cabin, which the General had built to serve as a dining-room, is no longer standing. Here he dined with his "military family" and any visitors who came to Valley Forge. . . .

So many interesting associations belong to this old stone house that we were loath to leave it; but Sarah consented herself and us by saying that it was so near our homes that we could come here often.—"In Old Pennsylvania Towns," Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

He did not make a person. He conceived the divine idea, generic man; and not until we are willing to admit that our neighbor is also one with us in this universal spiritual consciousness, are we able to acquire a demonstrable understanding of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and to understand that "my Father" always means "our Father." This is why Christian Science is rightly termed the religion of love. It teaches mortals how to give up the selfish human will, or carnal mind, and have no other gods but divine Mind; and how scientifically to love one's neighbor as oneself.

Washington's House at Valley Forge

Being near Valley Forge we could not deny ourselves the pleasure of a short visit, although we had all been here many times. . . .

From the beautiful Chapel we made our way through the Park, and down a steep hill to the little stone house where the General and Mrs. Washington spent the winter. This house of Isaac Potts has been so little changed in the one hundred and thirty-nine years since the headquarters were established here that Mrs. Washington's description might almost stand for its picture to-day:

In a letter, written to Mrs. Lund Washington soon after her arrival, Mrs. Washington said: "The apartment for business is only about sixteen feet square and has a large fireplace. The walls are very thick and below a deep east window, out of which the General can look out upon the encampment, he had a box made, which appears as a part of the casement, with a blind trapdoor at the top, in which he keeps his valuable papers."

And here we found the little box beneath the east window, seventeen inches long and ten and a half inches deep, divided into two compartments. To think that papers upon which, to a certain extent, hung the fate of a nation, should have been stored away in that tiny box seemed no less wonderful than that General Washington and his officers should have been able to hold their councils of war in this little room only thirteen feet square, even smaller than Mrs. Washington described it in writing home.

The log cabin, which the General had built to serve as a dining-room, is no longer standing. Here he dined with his "military family" and any visitors who came to Valley Forge. . . .

So many interesting associations belong to this old stone house that we were loath to leave it; but Sarah consented herself and us by saying that it was so near our homes that we could come here often.—"In Old Pennsylvania Towns," Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

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The Valley of Evolène, Switzerland

Richmond Park one Sunday this last May—

How beautiful the country do appear At this time of the year.

I know he was laughing, and made them out of his own head, though he declared they were in Chaucer; but they are just as true for all that, whether Jem Fisher or Chaucer made them, though the English isn't as good as the sense.

"There I found Joe waiting for me, with his trap, as he called it, at the door, and the inn ostler standing by the head of the horse, which was a bright chestnut, and looked very fine. I own I very much enjoyed going off in that dark-green high-wheeled carriage.

"In with you Dick," cried out Joe, as he took hold of the reins, and patted the horse on the neck. "There, shoot your bag in behind; look alive, she don't stand well. That'll do, he shouted to the ostler, who jumped back and touched his hat just as if Joe owned half the parish. If the horse couldn't stand well, at any rate she could step out, and away we whirled down the white road; . . .

"Presently we came in sight of a house, with farm buildings behind, which stood some way back from the road; and Joe pulled up opposite a gate which led into the field before the house.

"Here we are, then," said he; "just jump out and open the gate, Dick; I'd do it only I can't trust you with the ribbons."

"It was a beautiful great green pasture-field which we drove into, with a score of fat sleek cows feeding in it, or lying about chewing the cud; and Joe was very proud of them, and walked the chestnut along slowly while he pointed out his favorites to me, especially one shorthorn, whose back he said was like a kitchen-table, though why she should be any handomer for that I can't say. The house was an old brick building, with tall chimneys and latticed windows; in front of it was a nice little flower-garden, with a tall, clipped holly hedge running round it, so thick that you couldn't see through; and beyond that a kitchen-garden and an orchard. Outside the enclosure stood four such elms as I never saw before, and a walnut-tree nearly as big as they, with queer great branches drooping close on the ground, on which some turkeys were sitting. There was only a little wicket-gate in the holly hedge, and a gravel foot path up to the front-door, so we drove into the farm-yard at the back; and while Joe and his man took care of the chestnut, I had time to look about, and think what a snug berth Joe seemed to have fallen upon.

"The yard must be sixty yards across, and was full of straw where the pigs were lying with nothing but their snouts out; lots of poultry were scratching and pecking about before the barn-doors, and pigeons were fluttering down amongst them, and then up again to the tops of the barns and stables, which ran all round the yard. The rick-yard, with long stacks of hay and round stacks of corn, was beyond. A terrier and spaniel were sleeping in sunny corners, and a greyhound was stalking about and looking at the pigs; and everything looked sleepy and happy, and as if life went easily along at Elm Close Farm."

Art does not imitate, but interprets. —Mazzini.

Trent, close upon our right, we followed the windings of the valley along a rather inconvenient road, and about six reached Martinae, which lies in the flatter portion of the Valais.—Goethe.

The Li'l Room ob Marse Richard

The "Li'l room ob Marse Richard," to which in the morning Malachi directed all his master's visitors, was an old-fashioned one-story out-house, with a sloping roof, that nestled under the shade of a big tulip-tree in the back yard—a cool, damp, brick-paved old yard, shut in between high walls mantled with ivy and Virginia creeper and capped by rows of broken bottles sunk in mortar. This out-building had once served as servants' quarters, and it still had the open fireplace and broad hearth before which many a black mammy had toasted the toes of her pickaninnies, as well as the trapdoor in the ceiling leading to the loft where they had slept. Two windows which peered out from under bushy eyebrows of tangled honeysuckle gave the only light; a green-painted wooden door, which swung level with the moist bricks, the only entrance.

It was at this green-painted wooden door that you would have had to knock to find the man of all others about Kennedy Square most beloved, and the man of all others least understood—Richard Horn, the distinguished inventor.

Perhaps at the first rap he would have been too absorbed to hear you. He would have been bending over his carpenter-bench—his deep, thoughtful eyes fixed on a drawing spread out before him, the shavings pushed back to give him room, a pair of compasses held between his fingers. Or he might have been raking the coals of his forge—set up in the same fireplace that had warmed the toes of the pickaninnies, his long red calico working-gown, which clung about his spare body, tucked between his knees to keep it from the blaze. Or he might have been stirring a pot of glue—a wooden model in his hand—or hammering away on some bit of hot iron, the brown paper cap that hid his sparse gray locks pushed down over his broad forehead to protect it from the heat.

When, however, his ear had caught the tap of your knuckles and he had thrown wide the green door, what a welcome would have awaited you! How warm the grasp of his fine old hand; how cordial his greeting.

"Disturb me, my dear sir," he would have said in answer to your apologies, "that's what I was put in the world for. I love to be disturbed. Please do it every day. Come in! Come in! It's delightful to get hold of your hand."

If you were his friend, and most men who knew him were, he would have slipped his arm through yours and after a brief moment you would have found yourself poring over a detailed plan, his arm still in yours, while he showed you the outline of some pin, or lever, needed to perfect the most marvellous of all discoveries of modern times—his new galvanic motor.

If it were your first visit, and he had touched in you some sympathetic chord, he would have uncovered a nondescript combination of glass jars, horseshoe magnets, and copper wires which lay in a curious shaped box beneath one of the windows, and in a voice trembling with emotion as he spoke, he would have explained to you the value of this or that lever,

which this machine will compel to our uses. I have not perfected the apparatus yet, as you see, but it is only a question of time. Tomorrow, perhaps, or next week, or next year—but it will surely come. See what Charles Bright and this Mr. Cyrus Field are accomplishing. If it astonishes you to realize that we will soon talk to each other across the ocean, why should the supplanting of steam by a new energy seem so extraordinary? The problems which they have worked out along the lines of electricity, I am trying to work out along the lines of galvanism. Both will ultimately benefit the human race."—The Fortunes of Oliver Horn, F. Hopkinson Smith.

The Little Land

One is immediately struck, on landing at Kobe—and continually after—the littleness of Japan. The little flimsy houses, the little flimsy shops, the small men, the toy-like women, the tiny children, as numerous and like unto each other as the pebbles on the shore—these are everywhere. But although small of stature the Japanese men are often very powerfully built and many of them suggest great strength. They are taking to games too. While I was in the country baseball was a craze, and boys were practising pitching and catching everywhere, even in the streets of the cities.

Littleness—with which is associated the most delicate detail and elaborate finish—is the mark of modern Japanese art. In the curiosity shops whatever was massive or largely simple was Chinese. Even the royal palaces at Kyoto are small, the rooms, exquisite as they are, with perfect joinery and ancient paintings, being seldom more than a few feet square, with very low ceilings. I went over two of these palaces, falling into the hands of each, of English-speaking officials whose civility was touched with a kind of rapture. At the Nijo, especially, was my guide an enthusiast, becoming lyrical over the famous cartoons of the "Wet Heron" and the "Sleeping Sparrows."

There is a certain amplitude in some of the larger Kyoto temples, with their long galleries and massive gateways, but these only served to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Corner Stone of Fraternity

ANY general congress of the Masonic fraternity, such as that which is about to take place in Geneva, should be an event of world-wide importance. The Masonic fraternity is the largest, oldest, and most widely-distributed of secret societies; but that is not the reason. The reason is that it has lodges in every civilized country in the world, with the possible exception of Russia, yet is practically without a unifying international organization. A world congress of the order would seem to intimate a nearer approach to unification, in the proportion that it suggests international activity of groups that have been, in the main, nationalistic. But in this instance the proposed world congress will probably fall short of representing the whole world. There will be no participation by the grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and little if any by those of the United States; this for the reason that some of the bodies to be represented are from jurisdictions that are not officially recognized by the British or by most of the United States branches of Masonry. As about 67 per cent of the 2,340,000 Masons in the world are in the United States, and 16 per cent in the United Kingdom, while only about 23 per cent are in Europe, the British and American abstention will be bound to have an appreciable effect on the gathering.

To those who take note of this circumstance, there may be passing regret that in body standing before the world as an exemplification of brotherhood there is yet a lack of that unity without which cooperation in a general international gathering such as the one now impending becomes impossible. What is really indicated by the cleavage here suggested, however, is the apparent difficulty of securing unity, of a world-wide sort, on any basis whatever. One might expect it to be achieved on the basis of a secret fraternal altruistic order, if it were to be accounted any way possible in this present civilization. Yet in Masonry, as in other forms of organization in which men have undertaken to unite, interpretations of the common ideal have been divergent so that a condition has come to exist wherein certain bodies, calling themselves Masonic, have adopted practices that are not accepted by other bodies that are generally regarded as in the true line of Masonry. To some extent, the significance of British and American abstention from the Geneva meeting becomes apparent when it is recalled that Freemasonry, as known today, is an English creation dating back to the London of the early eighteenth century. It spread from England to the Continent, and likewise to the British colonies, including those in America. The first lodges in France, Spain, Germany, The Netherlands, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Portugal, India, China, South Africa, Japan, as in America, all had English charters. Yet it is obvious that the individuals who were to compose the membership in many of those countries must have been of a nature and habit of thought noticeably other than that of the English, to whom the idea of a great brotherhood had first appealed. And among men of such different natures and modes of thinking perhaps it was only to be expected that the fraternal idea must have been given different expressions—expressions, indeed, that should suit their own modes of thought and that should meet the exigencies of the environment in which they found themselves. Thus it has come about that Masonic bodies in some sections of the world bear a wholly different relation to political activities than any that is usually sought or accepted in other sections. The fraternal ideal prevails everywhere, but the expression of it varies with the loftiness of the conceptions of those who cleave to it. There can hardly be any close control over the manner of expressing the fraternal ideal, or Freemasonry would belie its freedom. Even the jurisdictions where the fraternity had its origin cannot dictate the form of expression which the derivative bodies shall give to the idea; they can only refuse their recognition to branches which accept what they regard as un-Masonic affiliations or practices.

Possibly political considerations are at the bottom of the divergence that is newly made manifest in the forthcoming congress. More likely the root of the matter is religion. As fraternity is almost a common factor of religions, religionists of certain schools have been prone to conceive of Masonry as exclusively representative of their form of religious thought. The fact is that Masonry, while holding that free will is necessary to the moral life, insists that all moral living must be predicated on a belief in Deity. Freemasonry has no secret doctrine. Its philosophy is open to the world. But that it is unalterably monotheistic is well indicated by an address of Melvin M. Johnson, when, as grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, he was discussing the eligibility as Masons of candidates who subscribe to prevailing Oriental religions. As printed in *The Builder*, his words were:

"There is but one Masonic dogma. We construct a universal religious philosophy thereupon, as a part of which we teach belief in immortality and endeavor to inculcate other tenets of our profession. But our sole dogma is the landmark of belief in a Supreme Being, omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, the creating and superintending Power of all things. No man may be a Freemason unless he is a believer in monotheism. No neophyte ever has been or ever shall be permitted vision of our mysteries or reception of our obligations until he has openly, unequivocally, and solemnly asserted this belief. Beyond that we inquire and require nothing of sectarianism or religious belief. . . . We are accustomed to recognize the application of this principle to Trinitarian and Unitarian, to Christian and Hebrew, but now that it is in a practical manner called to our attention we should not be startled when we recognize that it applies alike to other Deists who gain their inspiration from other books than that open before you on the altar. We may find Monotheism proclaimed not only in the New Testament of the Christian, but also in the Koran of the Islamite, in the

Avestas of the Magians of Persia, in the Book of Kings of the Chinese, in the Stratras of the Buddhists, yea, even in the Vedas of the Hindu."

Such being undoubtedly the dominant British and American conception of Masonry, it provides an explanation of the refusal of British and United States members of the order to participate in a congress that will include the representatives of certain French bodies which, early in the nineteenth century, removed the name of the Deity from their lectures and the Bible from their altars, and have ever since, justly or unjustly, been regarded by the majority of English-speaking lodges as atheistic and therefore un-Masonic. That stigma, of course, cannot attach directly to all the bodies that will take part in the Geneva gathering, nor will it necessarily prevent that gathering from achieving something for the cause of world unity. That its existence must imply, for the present, some restriction of the achievement in that direction, is to be regretted. Yet there would be even more cause for regret if the bulk of Masonic sentiment had been willing to achieve unity by forsaking its belief in God. Masonry cannot be said to be standing in the way of world unity so long as the majority of its lodges make the first commandment of the Decalogue the corner stone of their fraternity.

Portugal

THERE is no reason to suppose that the latest "revolution" in Portugal is much different from any of its predecessors. It has been attended, it is true, by more numerous political assassinations. But in other respects it has, so far, followed much the same course as the outburst which brought about the collapse of the Machado Government, last May, or the more moderate "pressure" which resulted in the resignation of Barros Queiroz, a few weeks ago. Superficially viewed, the military party would appear to be at the root of the whole trouble. The May revolution was undoubtedly a military coup, as was the outburst of Wednesday last, but no one who understands the situation in Portugal believes, for a moment, that the army is anything more than the spearhead of unrest and intrigue.

The situation in Portugal, today, defies any orderly analysis. Since the beginning of the present year, the Republic has had seven different governments. Each one has started its short career with an unimpeachable program, and each one, within a few weeks, has come to a more or less violent end. There is indeed only one word that fittingly describes the situation, and that is the word sordid. Portugal is a prey to politicians, and, as a writer in this paper put it recently, the politicians are in the hands of the big profiteers and improper interests, "who practice a policy of intensification of their own machinations, which they must inevitably do in order to keep their system going, hoping, in this way, to gain time, and that, in the end, something will come to their assistance, though they guess not where from or in what form." The moment a government evinces a desire really to grapple with the situation, as for instance the Queiroz Government undoubtedly did, at first, that moment it is marked for overthrow.

The program which has just been issued by Colonel Manuel Coelho, who succeeds in the premiership the assassinated Antonio Granjo, is an excellent program, but it differs in no important particular from the Granjo program or the Queiroz program. Colonel Coelho advocates the organization of all services so as to secure the utmost economy; the prompt solution of the problems of taxes and customs; diminution of public expenses, and the immediate initiation of a plan for national development and the reorganization of the army and navy "in harmony with the necessities of the country," all of which has been advocated dozens of times before by successive prime ministers. What Portugal needs preeminently today is not the grandiose program, but the practical beginning of reform almost anywhere, even if only in the smallest possible way. Above all things, the country needs to be put back to work, to shake itself free from the blight of speculation and from the paralyzing effect of the expectation that everything will be set to rights when it receives its share of the German indemnity. As to the declaration that the present revolution is a monarchist revolution, that has been said of almost every outbreak in Portugal during the past eleven years.

An Economic Mistake in Sugar

THERE is an economic object lesson in the rise and fall of the prices of sugar. A short time ago a combination of dealers in Cuba was stiffly announcing that nothing less than 20 cents a pound would be accepted, and even 30 cents was talked of. Now the Cuba Sugar Finance Committee capitulates, and is selling what sugar it can of the great oversupply at 2½ cents a pound. The financial structure of loans and other expenses built up in the futile effort to enforce excessively high prices has resulted in costs that spell losses to those who might have enjoyed a handsome profit if natural economic conditions, now exacting their inevitable penalty, had not been interfered with.

One sugar company, in explaining the financial difficulties resulting from the present low price, which is said to be below the cost of production, calls attention to an important economic fact when it points out that the high prices resulted in bringing sugar from every part of the world to the United States, and that consequently a great deal of the Cuban crop was left unsold. Such experiences show the danger to the speculator and the holder who seek to reap an unfair profit. The stories of shortage that were communicated to the public to frighten it into buying, followed by an increase in price because of the "demand," have since been proved artificial, and now prices have broken to a point lower than they might have reached had there been less manipulation. Just as there has been decreased consumption with increased prices, there will be increased use with lower prices, although in this case so many consumers have learned to do with less than usual that the sugar men have lost a demand for millions of pounds. Already, however, the lowered price has stimulated buying somewhat, and business has been correspondingly improved. A loan of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 is being con-

sidered to help to refinance Cuba generally, for the damage in such cases is never confined to one industry any more than a country not in the world war can wholly escape the burden resulting therefrom. One private company possessing some 4,000,000 bags of sugar sold 400,000 bags at 12½ cents and had most of the remainder left on its hands when the price dropped to its present level. The result is that a loan of \$10,000,000 is necessary in order to keep the company going. But such smash lead to a rebuilding on more substantial foundations, if the economic lesson is properly learned. Indeed, there is now a prospect of a stronger sugar industry established on a firmer financial basis.

The strange paradox is that, notwithstanding so much sugar was sold at excessively high rates, there is today a financial stringency in the industry. Apparently interference with natural economic conditions is too costly for every one.

Cleaning Up the Mexican Border

NO MORE convincing evidence of the determination of President Obregon and those associated with him, officially, to work intelligently for the industrial and social rehabilitation of Mexico need be sought than that found in the cities and towns on the border between that country and the United States. When it is made apparent that the improvements here made are in keeping with even greater changes in the cities and towns of the interior, and are not a mere brushing up for appearance's sake in case company should come in by way of the front gate, the accomplishment of the present governing power in Mexico is all the more to be commended. It is a matter of no small consequence that it can be recorded, as it has been in recent reports published in this paper, that the Mexican Government has worked a complete revolution in the character of these towns.

President Obregon has made it convincingly apparent that he does not regard the flaunting of vice and lawlessness as an asset, even in an effort to attract across the international boundary those Americans, tourists or habitual visitors, who bring money which they are willing to part with at the gaming tables or in the resorts which once abounded in all the little border cities. He has emphasized his conviction by applying to Tia Juana, to Mexicala, and to all the Lower Californian cities, a single rule of conduct. He has not brought about a complete reformation, if reformation may be judged by an entire absence of saloons and the vices which go hand in hand with the saloons. But he has brought these transgressors to a point where they have conceded their amenability to the law of the land, which is more than has been accomplished in some sections of the world. In many of the Mexican cities gambling houses have been displaced by motion picture theaters and restaurants, and dance halls have been turned into public schools. Business has supplanted vice, and the population of the little border cities is increasing because of the encouragement given to immigration and to settlement by natives. Initial steps have been taken in Mexico for the complete elimination of the saloon by reducing the number of licensed places approximately 50 per cent. Next will come, according to the plan of the Administration, regulated government dispensaries, to be followed, at an early date, by the inauguration of national prohibition.

There is a possibility that the government and the people of Mexico, while not desiring to appear inhospitable, have hoped to impress upon the public the fact that they do not regard it a privilege to entertain and cater to those of their neighbors across the border who find it difficult to regulate their own conduct by the laws of their own government. There has been no substantial profit to either Tia Juana or Mexicala, or any of the other border cities in Mexico, through the efforts of the lawless elements in those places to attract and cater to the lawless Americans who have visited them. Mexicala, formerly regarded as one of the most lawless cities of Sonora, has become one of the most prosperous towns on the Mexican side of the border. Investments of American capital are pouring in, new schools have been built, streets and highways have been constructed, and business of all kinds has increased. That is but a part of the record of what may be called the newer Mexico. The gratifying thing about it all is that such regeneration and progress have been achieved, not by compromising with the foes of progress, but by establishing a foundation of law observance and building thereon.

Lord Dunsany's Popular Play

"If," by Lord Dunsany, is one of the best liked dramas of the present theatrical season in London, and is this author's first popular stage success. Not that the new piece is necessarily better than anything he has hitherto written for the theater, for it may not surpass, indeed probably does not equal in sustained beauty and cumulative power, "The Gods of the Mountains," to name but one of several of his highly distinctive dramas. "If" is a popular success chiefly because the author has chosen to write according to the custom of the theater today of filling the evening with a single play of some two and a half hours' length.

Theatergoers in the United States will see "If," surely, next season, and perhaps sooner. A large producing firm had it on its schedule for this autumn, but, after having designs made for the scenery and costumes, decided to defer the presentation because of the unsettled labor conditions within and without the theater world. Meanwhile it is probable that a New York production of Lord Dunsany's second long play, "Alexander," will be seen first in that city, for rehearsals have now begun with the object of giving this piece at a series of special matinees. The plan, of course, is to put it into the evening bill if it proves a popular "draw."

"If" has a theme similar to that of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," which presumes that one could make more than one choice in a given situation that called for a choice that affected the whole course of the chooser's life. The story concerns John Beal, a prosperous dweller in suburban London, in 1913, who is altogether contented with affairs except for the occasional longing to know what would have happened if he had not had the platform

gate shut in his face back in 1903, thereby missing his train. Thanks to the gift of a sort of Aladdin's ring, John has a second chance to board that 1903 train.

This time he is too quick for the somewhat snippy porter, and on the train he meets not the Mary Beal of 1913, but another cockney, Miralda Clement. Miralda, it appears, is entitled to a fortune if a certain oriental potentate can be made to pay a loan made to him by her father. So John Beal goes on to Persia. When the Oriental declines to pay, John manages to get the better of him, and even to take his place as ruler. But Miralda is not satisfied, even now, and plots to make away with her knight errant. John, however, escapes.

There are years of wretched wandering ahead of him until the year 1913 comes in, by which time he comes, ragged and hungry, to the door of the villa from which he had departed to catch the train that carried Miralda. Happily a maid servant manages to smash the convenient Aladdin's jewel, and the whole thing proves to have been only a daydream. The play ends with John thoroughly complacent now that he has ridden the other horn of that old rankling dilemma.

Appropriately enough, one may read any sort of moral desired into this amusing fable, but one has a suspicion that Lord Dunsany was seeing what he could do in the vein of allegorical satire. Once again, certainly, he proves that he has an eye for striking stage effects. The transformation from Beal's villa, The Acacias, to a shah's palace is sumptuous enough to stir even Lord Dunsany's opulent imagination. Indeed, one may shrewdly suspect that the idea of this change came to him on the heels of the theme, if, indeed, the transformation did not occur to him first and demand some sort of theme to animate it.

In view of the large amount of amusement that he derives from the gorgeous contrasts that the materials of his story permit, it would hardly be in order to quarrel with him for the trifles devices to which he resorts. As well quarrel with Shakespeare for using a bit of claptrap now and then because it came handy. Like Shakespeare, Lord Dunsany shines in the use he makes of the common property of story-tellers. For Lord Dunsany is a poet, and when a poet comes into the theater there is cause for rejoicing. As good, fundamentally, is one device of story-telling as another: the manner of the telling is all. It is a great thing for the English-speaking theater that two poets have come into popularity in the theater within three years, John Drinkwater and Lord Dunsany. For though a hundred hacks are forgotten in the theater, no poet shall cease to be remembered.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to Sir William Howell Davies, M. P., the Washington Conference must take into due consideration France's apprehension concerning her frontier, Britain's apprehension in regard to her food supply, and America's apprehension as to the Pacific. Likewise necessary will be an understanding of Japan's purpose to guard her communications with China and Manchuria, and Italy's anxiety as to her safety in the Adriatic, to say nothing of other considerations which have been aired in the press since the armistice. When, happily, consideration has been given to the vital needs of the several nations, it is to be hoped that it will be found expedient to turn to the real object of the Conference, the limitation of armament.

AN AMERICAN author has reviewed a new volume by himself in a New York publication. The result is satisfactory or unsatisfactory just as one is prepared to define the nature of a review. There's the rub. Presumably, an ideal review consists of a clear statement of what the writer wished to say, of extracts from the book to show how successfully he said it, and of comments by the reviewer to convey to the reader a just idea of the quality of the book. On the third count the self-reviewer is perhaps heavily handicapped. Searching criticism of himself is not within every author's capacity. While he would be the best man in the world to understand the inner intent of the writer, he might fail to see himself with the eye of others. It is possible that Sir Walter Scott started the habit of self-reviewing when he wrote of his anonymous Waverley Novels. George Bernard Shaw has continued the habit, only to prove that he is not a critic of himself, but of those who would criticize him. Let once the custom become general, and the public probably would be finally compelled to review the reviewer.

A CASTLE in the air sounds more familiar than a cottage in the air, and when the cottage is said to be "situated," as the house agents put it, high above the shopping highway of Oxford Street, in prosaic London, it seems still more unfamiliar; but there it is, with its garden of autumn flowers in full bloom, where the owners can sit and look away beyond St. Paul's Cathedral and right down the reaches of the winding Thames. Once the cottage was a lumber room, but now a sitting room, bedrooms, and kitchen, and even a bathroom, have been evolved, the latter betwixt two chimney stacks which take the place of trees in an ordinary landscape.

WHILE an Irish mass meeting was in progress in New York the other evening, a young clerk with something other than an Irish name was accused of making a slurring remark and was rather severely handled by a crowd which chased him into the streets. The police eventually came to his rescue, but when they had him and his most violent opponent in the police station, along with as many of the crowd as could make their way thither, nobody could recall the remark that occasioned all the rumpus. How like other wars!

"I HAVE always felt that the Eighteenth Amendment was a part of our Constitution and every officer of the law, whether municipal or not, is sworn to support it and should feel it his duty to enforce it." Thus, the Rev. Edwin Knox Mitchell, president of the Hartford Council of Churches, recently. It is obvious, of course, but the reiteration of the obvious seems to be strangely necessary at times, where the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned.